

The Only Twins
in the Movies
—The Fairbanks Sisters, for your
Rotogravure Movie Star Collection in
Tomorrow's Post-Dispatch
The star features at St. Louis movies will be listed
on the first want page of the Big Sunday Real Estate
and Want Directory.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With Associated Press News Service.

VOL. 67. NO. 324.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1915.—10 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT

NIGHT
EDITION
FINANCIAL MARKETS
SPORTS

GERMANY'S ANSWER DEEPLY DISAPPOINTING TO WASHINGTON

Vital Demands for Change in Submarine War Methods Ignored

ONLY WITNESS TO MURDERS IN 1868 TELLS HER STORY

Mrs. Maria Porter of Quittman, Mo., says her brother-in-law was one of five men who killed cattleman and son for \$90,000 former had.

MEMBER OF THE GANG KILLED BY HIS WIFE

"He Was About to Attack Me When My Sister Shot Him," She Says — Was Sworn to Secrecy — Will Testify Tuesday.

By Associated Press.
QUITMAN, Mo., July 10.—Mrs. Maria Porter, who as a girl washed the bloody quilt which a band of counterfeits had wrapped about the body of a rich cattleman they murdered in Siam, Io., in 1868, today told the story of events that led up to the crime, described the hiding place of the chest said to contain \$90,000, named the cattleman, and said she knew Jonathan Dark, her brother-in-law and a member of the gang, by his wife following a dispute over the treasure and declared she had had the secret so many years because she feared that the threat of the murderers the night of the crime that "they would wash their hands in my blood" would be fulfilled if she talked.

Mrs. Porter is going to Bedford, Io., Tuesday, to testify at the trial of the four men held there in connection with the murders.

Mrs. Porter told her story without hesitation. Her maiden name was Collins, she said, and she lived with her brothers and sisters and their widowed mother on a little farm near the scene of the crime. Nearby five counterfeits lived in a cave. Jonathan Dark, one of the gang came often to the Collins home and finally married one of Mrs. Porter's sisters.

Body Carried in Quilt.
Early in September, 1868, Mrs. Porter related, the counterfeiting gang learned that a wealthy cattle baron and his son were on his way West to buy stock. The news quickly became common knowledge in the neighborhood.

"I had been asleep the night of the killing and it must have been about 12 o'clock when I heard noises outside and went out. Five men carrying something wrapped up in a quilt, were coming down the road. It was moonlight and they soon saw me. They came up and told me that if I ever told what I had seen they would wash their hands in my heart's blood."

"I was terrified and promised to keep their secret. They put the body in an old well near our house and then came back and made me wash the quilt which had been wrapped about the body and then their clothing, which had become bloodstained."

"In the moonlight I saw a wagon drawn by an ox team standing in the road. In the wagon was a chest. The men took the team away and I afterwards found out that they had buried the chest in a locust grove. The body of a boy who was with the cattle baron also was buried in a shallow grave near the same spot."

Some time after the murder Mrs. Porter, as an elder sister came to Missouri, to Quittman, their present home, where Mrs. Porter has lived more than 40 years. It was after this had gone to Quittman that Jonathan Dark, her brother-in-law, became fearful lest the secret would become known, and came to the house to kill her, she says.

Dark Shot by His Wife.
"Dark became angry, because he thought we did not treat him right and said he would kill me," Mrs. Porter said. "My sister took my part and as she reached for his pistol she shot him. Dark died with his head in my lap."

About 20 years ago, Mrs. Porter says, the family became acquainted with Samuel Anderson, who now owns the farm near Siam, Io., where the counterfeits buried the chest. Anderson heard of the burial of the money and that Mrs. Porter knew something about it. Anderson's son married Mrs. Porter's daughter.

Mrs. Porter says Anderson persuaded her to tell the secret to her husband. She says Anderson tried for 15 years to locate the treasure chest and was not successful. Her story is vouched for by the son, John Anderson.

"It is not true that I told Frank James about the treasure chest," said Mrs. Porter. "I knew the James boys."

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

ITALIANS USED GREEK DISGUISE TO CAPTURE U BOAT

Neutral Vessel That Was Taking Benzine to German Submarine Commanded by Them.

LONDON, July 10.—An account of the manner in which the Italians succeeded in entrapping and capturing a German submarine, told in the *Giornale d'Italia*, is forwarded by the Turin correspondent of the *Chronicle*. The Italians, searching a steamer bound to "one of the neutral Italian States," in other words, Greece, found a large amount of naphtha and benzine on board. The captain was examined and admitted that he had an appointment outside with a German submarine.

The Italian officer thereupon took possession of the vessel, manned it with an Italian naval crew disguised in Greek uniforms, and mounted a battery of machine guns on the conning tower above the deck. Then he set off to keep the appointment with the submarine. At the proper moment, says the *Giornale d'Italia*, at the rendezvous, the periscope and then the conning tower of a submarine appeared on the surface and came up within hail. The Italian then stepped forward and ordered the German to surrender, which he did, and the submarine was towed into port to be put in commission in the Italian navy.

JUSTICE HUGHES REFUSES WRIT OF ERROR TO BECKER

Former Police Lieutenant, Condemned to Die Week, Loses Appeal.

RANGELEY, Me., July 10.—Justice Charles E. Hughes has refused to grant the writ of error to the condemned United States Supreme Court made by counsel for Charles Becker of New York, who has been condemned to die the week of July 28 for the murder of Hormann Rosenthal, the gambler.

The application was presented by W. Brewster Cochran, as Becker's attorney. He said it had been based on the ground that promise of immunity caused Ross, Fallon and Webber to swear falsely; that Becker should have been granted a change of venue for his second trial, and the fact the present Governor, who will be most appeal for clemency, if to anyone, was his prosecutor at his two trials.

The application was denied upon the ground that there was no substantial question.

TWO SISTERS BADLY BURNED WHEN GASOLINE CAN EXPLODES

Nearby Stove Causes Accident; Women Burn, But Scream in Yard.

Miss Anna Jantage, 22 years old, and her sister, Mrs. Ross Yanovich, 32, were burned by an explosion of gasoline in their home, 2650 Chouteau avenue, this morning. Both were sent to the city hospital, where Miss Jantage died at noon.

The proceeds of the sale will be turned over to the St. Louis County Circuit Court for distribution among the Glen Echo Club members.

STORMS AND SHOWERS; TEMPERATURE ABOUT SAME

3 TEMPERATURES.

20° 11 a. m. 85

..... 65 12 noon 88

5° 1 p. m. 78

10 a. m. 83

The Associated Press News Service is received and printed exclusively by the Post-Dispatch in the St. Louis evening field.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: There are storms and showers tonight and tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

MISSOURI—Showers and thunderstorms this afternoon or tonight; cooler in west portion; tomorrow partly cloudy, with cooler in southeast portions.

JULY 10—Predicted weather: tonight and tomorrow; probably with showers and thunderstorms; slightly cooler in south portion tomorrow.

July 10—Predicted weather: tonight and tomorrow; probably with showers and thunderstorms; slightly cooler in south portion tomorrow.

44 Cols.

42 Cols.

3 in a Row!

Tit Tat Toe

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week the POST-DISPATCH beat all four, or three out of all four, of its competitors, all added together, in columns of home merchants' advertising carried.

Friday the three nearest competitors of the POST-DISPATCH, with joined forces, could only muster

42 Cols.

of home merchants' advertising, all added together, while the POST-DISPATCH alone, on the same day, without special effort, carried

44 Cols.

It's enough to make a prospective advertiser think—it's enough to make any thinking person think, why the POST-DISPATCH squeezes all competition day after day. It is convincing Quality, enormous Quantity of circulation that sells the goods that makes the POST-DISPATCH "the one" big newspaper of St. Louis.

Circulation, first six months, 1915:

Sunday average 350,066

Daily and Sunday average 204,479

First in Everything

NINE MEMBERS OF GLEN ECHO CLUB BID IN PROPERTY

Albert Bond Lambert Wins on Sixth Bid of \$50,000 Above Liabilities.

NEW CLUB TO BE FORMED

Old Organization to Pass From Existence in Formal Way Tomorrow Night.

A committee of nine members of the Glen Echo Country Club, acting through Albert Bond Lambert, bought the property of the club for \$181,288.65 at a public sale on the club grounds today.

The purchasers will organize a new club. The original organization, existing out of existence tomorrow night, when the clubhouse will be closed, not to be reopened until the new club is ready to operate.

Those who will organize the new club are Albert Bond Lambert, C. D. Johnson, H. L. Parker, John C. Roberts, J. C. Jones, E. A. Faust, F. E. Nulsen, Harry Pfleider and S. T. G. Smith.

The bids were on the basis of the amount the purchaser was willing to pay in excess of the club's indebtedness.

Lambert agreed to pay \$50,000 in excess of the debts, which are approximately \$20,000.

The \$50,000 remaining after the debts are paid will be divided among the 350 members of the Glen Echo Country Club.

Besides Lambert, the bidders were C. A. Tilley, G. A. Buder and Frederick Vierling. Bidding started at \$10,000 and the property was knocked down to Lambert on the sixth bid by the auctioneer.

Two Sets of Deeds Sold.

The two Lacledo avenue apartments are exactly like the apartment at 404 Washington avenue, against which the inquiry shows, Frederick sold two deeds of trust for \$12,000 each, while the duplicate deeds of trust against the same property were made originally for the same amount, but a credit for \$2000 on each of the two was given. Frederick sold the two duplicate deeds of trust for \$20,000, representing them to be the first deeds of trust.

At the time of the grand jury investigation of Frederick's affairs it became known that former Judge William B. Homer represented a client who held a duplicate deed of trust against the property at 4337 Lacledo avenue.

Two Sets of Deeds Sold.

The two Lacledo avenue apartments are exactly like the apartment at 404 Washington avenue, against which the inquiry shows, Frederick sold two deeds of trust for \$12,000 each, while the duplicate deeds of trust against the same property were made originally for the same amount, but a credit for \$2000 on each of the two was given. Frederick sold the two duplicate deeds of trust for \$20,000, representing them to be the first deeds of trust.

Two Sets of Deeds Sold.

The two Lacledo avenue apartments are exactly like the apartment at 404 Washington avenue, against which the inquiry shows, Frederick sold two deeds of trust for \$12,000 each, while the duplicate deeds of trust against the same property were made originally for the same amount, but a credit for \$2000 on each of the two was given. Frederick sold the two duplicate deeds of trust for \$20,000, representing them to be the first deeds of trust.

Two Sets of Deeds Sold.

The two Lacledo avenue apartments are exactly like the apartment at 404 Washington avenue, against which the inquiry shows, Frederick sold two deeds of trust for \$12,000 each, while the duplicate deeds of trust against the same property were made originally for the same amount, but a credit for \$2000 on each of the two was given. Frederick sold the two duplicate deeds of trust for \$20,000, representing them to be the first deeds of trust.

Two Sets of Deeds Sold.

The two Lacledo avenue apartments are exactly like the apartment at 404 Washington avenue, against which the inquiry shows, Frederick sold two deeds of trust for \$12,000 each, while the duplicate deeds of trust against the same property were made originally for the same amount, but a credit for \$2000 on each of the two was given. Frederick sold the two duplicate deeds of trust for \$20,000, representing them to be the first deeds of trust.

Two Sets of Deeds Sold.

The two Lacledo avenue apartments are exactly like the apartment at 404 Washington avenue, against which the inquiry shows, Frederick sold two deeds of trust for \$12,000 each, while the duplicate deeds of trust against the same property were made originally for the same amount, but a credit for \$2000 on each of the two was given. Frederick sold the two duplicate deeds of trust for \$20,000, representing them to be the first deeds of trust.

Two Sets of Deeds Sold.

The two Lacledo avenue apartments are exactly like the apartment at 404 Washington avenue, against which the inquiry shows, Frederick sold two deeds of trust for \$12,000 each, while the duplicate deeds of trust against the same property were made originally for the same amount, but a credit for \$2000 on each of the two was given. Frederick sold the two duplicate deeds of trust for \$20,000, representing them to be the first deeds of trust.

Two Sets of Deeds Sold.

The two Lacledo avenue apartments are exactly like the apartment at 404 Washington avenue, against which the inquiry shows, Frederick sold two deeds of trust for \$12,000 each, while the duplicate deeds of trust against the same property were made originally for the same amount, but a credit for \$2000 on each of the two was given. Frederick sold the two duplicate deeds of trust for \$20,000, representing them to be the first deeds of trust.

Two Sets of Deeds Sold.

The two Lacledo avenue apartments are exactly like the apartment at 404 Washington avenue, against which the inquiry shows, Frederick sold two deeds of trust for \$12,000 each, while the duplicate deeds of trust against the same property were made originally for the same amount, but a credit for \$2000 on each of the two was given. Frederick sold the two duplicate deeds of trust for \$20,000, representing them to be the first deeds of trust.

Two Sets of Deeds Sold.

The two Lacledo avenue apartments are exactly like the apartment at 404 Washington avenue, against which the inquiry shows, Frederick sold two deeds of trust for \$12,000 each, while the duplicate deeds of trust against the same property were made originally for the same amount, but a credit for \$2000 on each of the two was given. Frederick sold the two duplicate deeds of trust for \$20,000, representing them to be the first deeds of trust.

Two Sets of Deeds Sold.

The two Lacledo avenue apartments are exactly like the apartment at 404 Washington avenue, against which the inquiry shows, Frederick sold two deeds of trust for \$12,000 each, while the duplicate deeds of trust against the same property were made originally for the same amount, but a credit for \$2000 on each of the two was given. Frederick sold the two duplicate deeds of trust for \$20,000, representing them to be the first deeds of trust.

Two Sets of Deeds Sold.

The two Lacledo avenue apartments are exactly like the apartment at 404 Washington avenue, against which the inquiry shows, Frederick sold two deeds of trust for \$12,000 each, while the duplicate deeds of trust against the same property were made originally for the same amount, but a credit for \$2000 on each of the two was given. Frederick sold the two duplicate deeds of trust for \$20,000, representing them to be the first deeds of trust.

Two Sets of Deeds Sold.

The two Lacledo avenue apartments are exactly like the apartment at 404 Washington avenue, against which the inquiry shows, Frederick sold two deeds of trust for \$12,000 each, while the duplicate deeds of trust against the same property were made originally for the same amount, but a credit for \$2000 on each of the two was given. Frederick sold the two duplicate deeds of trust for \$20,000, representing them to be the first deeds of trust.

Two Sets of Deeds Sold.

The two Lacledo avenue apartments are exactly like the apartment at 404 Washington avenue, against which the inquiry shows, Frederick sold two deeds of trust for \$12,000 each, while the duplicate deeds of trust against the same property were made originally for the same amount, but a credit for \$2000 on each of the two was given. Frederick sold the two duplicate deeds of trust for \$20,000, representing them to be the first deeds of trust.

Two Sets of Deeds Sold.

GERMANY FAILS IN NEW NOTE TO DISAVOW THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA

to Americans the right to travel on the high seas on peaceful merchantmen of any nationality.

On the other hand, those unofficial quarters familiar with diplomatic precedents and the progressive development of the American attitude, believed that, having stated its position and asked for assurances which now have been refused, the only course left open for the United States seemed to be an announcement that it intended to assert its rights as established under the rules of international law. This would mean, in effect that the United States would await a violation by Germany before taking action to compel respect for the rights asserted.

There was a revival of talk concerning the severance of diplomatic relations, it being recalled in official circles that, in the now famous Cabinet meeting of May 11, when the sinking of the Lusitania was first considered, there was an informal understanding that, if the negotiations of the United States to secure reparation from Germany for the destruction of American lives in that tragedy failed, the American Government might be justified in discontinuing diplomatic intercourse. Germany's complete evasion of liability for the loss of the Americans on the Lusitania has revived the subject most acutely, according to well informed persons.

Vital Question Is Ignored.

President Wilson has been giving quiet consideration to the character of the reply and some of his advisers already have been making suggestions with reference to the course that should be pursued.

Analyzing the German answer to-day, officials found little on which it appeared that the negotiations could be further prolonged. The United States had devoted its attention to the principle that Americans should be able to travel on the high seas on unarmed merchantmen without being subjected to ships of any nationality in accordance with previously recognized principles of international law. Assurance had been asked that before any destruction would be attempted the vessels and the transfer of passengers and crew to a place of safety would be accomplished.

It was recognized that Germany in its latest note had ignored this vital question and had shifted, notwithstanding the demand of the United States, the burden of proof to the German side which it would provide complete immunity from danger to American travelers on American ships, which since Germany's circular note with reference to neutral vessels received on May 11, had not been called into question.

Hope of a Guarantee.

The expression by Germany of a "confident hope" that the United States "will assume to guarantee that those vessels may have no contraband on board, details of arrangements to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides," left the implication in the minds of many officials that Germany was prepared to destroy American passenger ship if they were found to be carrying contraband.

Even though passengers and crew of neutral ships were transferred to a place of safety, the destruction of the vessels for carrying contraband, has been held by the United States to be in violation of international law except in an extreme case.

With reference to destruction of American ships, such destruction was held specifically to be in violation of the Prussian-American treaty of 1832. It was recalled that in the last note which Germany sent on the Frye case, this treaty was given new interpretation in that the right to stop American ships carrying contraband and even to destroy them was declared for the first time to be a natural inference from the language of the treaty.

The argument that England, by violating international law in her disregard of the compact with Germany, had begun a policy of starvation for Germany's civilian population, was viewed by officials as entirely irrelevant.

The United States has insisted that its relations with one pell-mell are not to be confused with its controversies with another, and that the Lusitania case constitutes a separate question which must be settled apart from any negotiations this Government may have with other nations.

Seems to Justify Lusitania Sinking.

The reference in the new note to the Lusitania tragedy created a profound impression. After having asked the United States at the last place to do so, the German Government reality an armed auxiliary cruiser and carried high explosives, which the American Government in its note contradicted with official information, the German Government, it now seemed, had formally justified the action of the submarine commander in sinking the vessel, thereby refusing to disavow the act as the United States had requested.

The statement that the German submarine commander could not have halted the vessel without submitting his boat and crew to danger of destruction, and the assertion that it was not expected that the Lusitania would sink immediately after being torpedoed but would remain afloat while the passengers were removed to her boats, was taken to mean that Germany held that, regardless of the issue.

Text of Rejoinder of President Wilson Which Germany Answers

The following is the text of the American rejoinder to the German Government's reply to the note following the sinking of the Lusitania. It was delivered to Berlin June 11:

The Secretary of State ad Interim to the American Ambassador to Berlin—You are instructed to deliver, tentatively the following note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

In compliance with your excellency's request, I did not fail to transmit to my Government immediately upon their receipt your note of May 28 in reply to my note of May 11, and your supplementary note of July 1, setting forth the conclusions so far as reached by the Imperial German Government concerning the attacks on the American steamer Cushing and Goliath. I am now instructed by my Government to communicate the following in reply:

The Government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the Imperial Gov-

FULL TEXT (PRESS COPY) OF GERMAN REPLY TO PRESIDENT'S SECOND NOTE ON LUSITANIA

THE press translation of the latest German reply to the United States' protest in the Lusitania case as cabled from Berlin follows:

The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to His Excellency, Ambassador Gerard, to the note of the 10th ultimo, re. the impairment of American interest by the German submarine war. The Imperial Government learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the Government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war.

Also this appeal finds ready echo in Germany and the Imperial Government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity just as it has done always.

The Imperial Government welcomed with gratitude when the American Government in the note of May 15 itself recalled that Germany had always permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of maritime war.

Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce of Sept. 9, 1783, between Prussia and the Republic of the West, Germany and American statesmen have, in fact, always stood together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade.

In the international proceedings which since have been conducted for the regulation of the laws of maritime war, Germany and America have jointly advocated progressive principles, especially the abolition of the right of capture at sea and the protection of the interests of neutrals.

Protection for Enemy Civilians.

Even at the beginning of the present war the German Government immediately declared its willingness, in response to proposals of the American Government, to ratify the Declaration of London and thereby subject itself to the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals. Germany likewise has been always tenacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that the enemy civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war.

The Imperial Government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regular the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand in hand with the American Government on that occasion.

If in the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed more and more, the longer its duration, the German Government has no guilt therein. It is known to the American Government how Germany's adversaries, by completely paralyzing peaceable traffic between Germany and neutral countries, have aimed from the very beginning and with increasing lack of consideration at the destruction, not so much of the armed forces as of the life of the German nation, repudiating doing so all the rules of international law and disregarding all the rights of neutrals.

Proposal as to American Ships.

In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers, made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war by Germany's adversaries, German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger steamers when made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time in advance.

The Imperial Government, however, confidently hopes that the American Government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangements for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens, the German Government submits for consideration a proposal to increase the number of available steamers by installing in passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag the exact number to be agreed upon under the same condition as the above-mentioned American steamers.

The Imperial Government believes it can assure that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic Ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would therefore appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag. In particular, the Imperial Government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board.

Germany merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high sea an area of war. Consequently, accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land when they take themselves into dangerous localities.

Further Offer of Immunity.

If, however, it should not be possible for the American Government to acquire an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the Imperial Government is prepared to interpose no objections to the placing under the American flag by the American Government of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England.

Assurance of "free and safe" passages for American passenger steamers would extend to apply under the identical preconditions to these former hostile passenger steamers.

The President of the United States has declared his readiness in a way deserving of thanks, to communicate and suggest proposals to the Government of Great Britain, with particular reference to the alteration of maritime war.

The imperial Government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the President, and hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the sea, will lead to an understanding.

The undersigned requests the Ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American Government and avail himself of the opportunity to renew to his excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

VON JAGOW.

Stands for Assurances.

It understands it, also, to accept as established beyond question the principle that the law of contraband of war on board the Lusitania or regarding the explosion of that material by the torpedo, it need only be said that in the view of this Government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel.

Principles of Humanity.
But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases, principles which lift it, as the imperial German Government does not arm for offensive action, that she is not serving as a transport and that she did not carry cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States, and that if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain she should not receive clearances as a merchantman and it performed that duty and enforced its statutes, with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the Imperial Government that it has been misinformed.

In the imperial German Government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the Government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness. The Government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit evidence for consideration.

Whatever may be the sentencing

da, carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States to a vessel also carrying passengers, and arriving, in virtual effect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain.

Lusitania Not Armed.

Fortunately these are matters concerning which the Government of the United States is in a position to give the imperial German Government official information. Of the facts alleged in your excellency's note, if true, the Government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral Power and to enforce its national laws. It was its duty to see that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action, that she was not serving as a transport and that she did not carry cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States, and that if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain she should not receive clearances as a merchantman and it performed that duty and enforced its statutes, with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the Imperial Government that it has been misinformed.

In the imperial German Government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the Government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness. The Government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit evidence for consideration.

Whatever may be the sentencing

would be guilty before God and history of the violation of those principles of highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence.

The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads.

In the most direct contradictions of international law, all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines and the promise of rewards therefor, and neutrals who use merchantmen as travelers thereby have been exposed in an increasing degree to all the dangers of war.

No Danger to Legitimate Shipping.

If the commander of the German submarine which destroyed the Lusitania had caused the crew and passengers to take to the boats before firing a torpedo, this would have meant the sure destruction of his own vessel. After the experiences in sinking much smaller and less seaworthy vessels, it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain above water long enough even after the torpedoing to permit passengers to enter the ship's boats.

Circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of highly explosive materials, defeated this expectation. In addition, it may be pointed out that if the Lusitania had been spared thousands of cases of munitions would have been sent to Germany's enemies, and thereby thousands of German mothers and children robbed of breadwinners.

In the spirit of friendship wherewith the German nation has been imbued towards the Union and its inhabitants since the earliest days of its existence, the imperial Government always will be ready to do all it can during the present war also to prevent the jeopardizing of lives of American citizens.

The Imperial Government, therefore, repeats the assurances that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping, and the lives of American citizens in neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.

Protection to American Ships.

In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers, made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war by Germany's adversaries, German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger steamers when made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time in advance.

Protection as to American Ships.

The Imperial Government, however, confidently hopes that the American Government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangements for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens, the German Government submits for consideration a proposal to increase the number of available steamers by installing in passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag the exact number to be agreed upon under the same condition as the above-mentioned American steamers.

The Imperial Government believes it can assure that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic Ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would therefore appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag. In particular, the Imperial Government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board.

Germany merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high sea an area of war. Consequently, accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land when they take themselves into dangerous localities.

Further Offer of Immunity.

If, however, it should not be possible for the American Government to acquire an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the Imperial Government is prepared to interpose no objections to the placing under the American flag by the American Government of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England.

Assurance of "free and safe" passages for American passenger steamers would extend to apply under the identical preconditions to these former hostile passenger steamers.

The President of the United States has declared his readiness in a way deserving of thanks, to communicate and suggest proposals to the Government of Great Britain, with particular reference to the alteration of maritime war.

The imperial Government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the President, and hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the sea, will lead to an understanding.

The undersigned requests the Ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American Government and avail himself of the opportunity to renew to his excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

VON JAGOW.

Stands for Assurances.

It understands it, also, to accept as established beyond question the principle that the law of contraband of war on board the Lusitania or regarding the explosion of that material by the torpedo, it need only be said that in the view of this Government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel.

The Government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privilege of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every Government honors itself in respecting and which no Government is justified in disregarding.

The Government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privilege of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every Government honors itself in respecting and which no Government is justified in disregarding.

Stands on Law.
This principle the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers and carrying more than a thousand souls, who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than 300 American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the Government of the United States to speak of this matter and to call the attention of the imperial German Government to the grave responsibility

PAPERS OF BERLIN, IN EXULTANT TONE, PRAISE NEW NOTE TO AMERICA

Considered as Rejection of "Foreign Attempt" to Dictate Germany's Weapons—"Warfare of Submarines Goes On."

BERLIN, via London, July 10.—The German reply to the American note of June 9, with reference to Germany's submarine warfare and the American interests involved, finds unanimous praise in all the morning newspapers here. The comments are marked with a tone of exultation over the fact that the Government refuses to abandon submarine warfare. The Morgenpost today says:

"Freedom of the United States is changed from what it was at the time of the Lusitania sinking and President Wilson will have to satisfy this new feeling in considering and answering the present note. That the note will meet unrestrained approval at the hands of a large part of Americans is certain."

George Bernhard, the political writer of the Vossische Zeitung, says: "The German note indicates the unconditional rejection of overforeign attempts to prescribe how we should defend ourselves against the British war of starvation. We go on for the sake of maintaining our national life. It is a battle for existence necessitated by self-defense. That is in brief the German answer."

The Morgenpost quotes the American note where it declares that the Government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to serve its own interests. The sincerity of the German attitude is evidenced by the suggestion concerning the number of neutral ships to sail under the American flag. Germany is liberating America from English slavery.

United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the Government of Great Britain by which the character and conditions of the war upon the sea will be changed.

The Government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either Government an intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey, and cordially invites the Imperial German Government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in a thing that may not

JOSEPH PULITZER

*JOSEPH PULITZER, Dec. 15, 1878,
by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.,
210-212 N. Broadway.*

ON RATES BY MAIL IN ADVANCE
*Postage paid by mail in advance
at Sunday, one year..... \$1.00
for St. Louis and suburbs per
letter or postal order, express money, order or
at postoffice, St. Louis, Mo., as second-class*

POST-DISPATCH PLATFOM.

now that my retirement will make
Hercules in its cardinal principles,
it will always fight for progress
reform, never tolerate injustice or
oppression, always fight demagogues of
parties, never belong to any party,
ays oppose privileged classes and
lio plunderers, never lack sympathy
h the poor, always remain devoted
the public welfare, never be satisfied
the merely printing news, always be
mpletely independent, never be afraid
e wrong, whether by predatory
oy or predatory poverty.
JOSEPH PULITZER.
110 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE**ANNECTION OF SUBURBS.**

There have been several letters pub-
lished in your columns, strongly advocating the
annexation of the St. Louis suburbs. The strong-
chaps, and certainly the most exhaustive
in favor of annexation is found in Sun-
Post-Dispatch under the head of "Halle-
annex suburb to provide homes."

from a man of such wide experience and
importance it is probably time for the citizens of the city to "get up" and take
up the dubious truth that all the advan-
tages of St. Louis, "including schools, fire protec-
tion, water, light and sewer connections, five-
fare zone," would mean a tremendous saving
comfort to the county residents all of which
e easily and more than counterbalance the
what have been tax-rate, but on the other
it would mean Greater St. Louis to the city
ent.

The significance to our home interests, school
interests, community interests and business in-
terests along every line that would be brought
about by annexation will be more fully ap-
preciated when it is understood that the territory
thus brought under the jurisdiction of one set
of city officials consists of about a dozen separate
municipalities together with a large extent
of territory that has not been incorporated. But
it has long since been demonstrated that the main-
tenance of several small municipalities where one
large municipality would serve the purpose is ill-
advised; economy and efficiency are conserved
by combining.

New York, Chicago and Birmingham have be-
come greater cities by extending their limits,
not only bigger in territory but bigger in spirit
and possibilities. Why can't St. Louis?

Greater St. Louis would do greater things
and robbery not fair on Free Bridges, Parkway and a
beautiful river front.

A CITY RESIDENT.

The "Big Noise."

The misnamed Neutralite League, or the "Big
Noise" as your cartoonist pictured it, can be
asked for the development and blossoming forth
of such cranks as Holt who hear only the "big
noise" and do not possess the brains to see it as
is a disguised attempt to get us to help Ger-
many win. To be consistent in his professions Holt
should have written letters to the Krupp family
and included in his program the killing of them
and the leaders in Germany who started the
"frightfulness" policy and who advocated carrying
on the war. He was a soldier before the war
70,000 men were employed at Krupp's now the
work goes on without ceasing day and night and
they have been preparing for this war for 40
years. This being the case we should refuse to
have Germany from the standpoint of fair play
alone.

In your recent editorial in which you show that
Germany in a roundabout way is actually getting
munitions and other supplies from this country
you state the case fairly when you ask: "Why
should we change International law and offend
all the world's people?" It gives me a pre-
ponderating advantage when she is neither
starved nor being deprived of the power to con-
tinue the war?" As stated by Hugh O'Neill her
unreasonable hatred of England and her unscrupu-
lous acts are doing more to prolong the war than
anything else. She has at last aroused the British
people to hate in return and their determination to
fight on is expressed by Lloyd-George when he
says: "Rather than sacrifice the cause of liberty
we will fight to the last farthing of money, the
last ounce of strength and the last drop of blood."

PATRICK McDERMOTT,
Jefferson Hotel.

A New and Hideous Noise.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Can nothing be substituted for the hideous noise
now produced by the motor fire engine? In passing
along Union Avenue at night the noise almost
frightened my baby into a spasm and at the
sick and infirm around here the frightful sound
(like a wailing banshee) must have proved a terror
to all of us for without a doubt it is a
most terrible contrivance which must be silenced
in the name of humanity and common sense. The
thing has absolutely nothing to recommend it
except that it is obnoxious; and surely the
life of one baby or ailing adult is of more importance
than this new terror-scream engine which
sounds like the heart-groans from the torture-
chamber.

Try to do something to squelch it.

A SUBSCRIBER.

True Neutrality.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
I dream it must do well as an American citizen, to
reply to Mr. J. H. Schmidt's letter, published on
July 1, entitled, "Arms Embargo Demand Unfair."
We, by selling arms and ammunition to the allies
are certainly prolonging the war and so are turn-
ing additional blood into dollars. I also note his
sheer assertion that if we shut down our munitions
factories to the allies, the Germans should
shut down their factory at Essen. Does Mr.
Schmidt not consider the fact that they are at
war and we are supposed to be neutral, and does
he not know that English, French and Rus-
sian forces, as well as German are work-
ing day and night to supply their armies?

We are supposed to be neutral and therefore
should not supply any of the warring nations. If
we supply any of them with munitions, we are
helping them indirectly. Humanity ought to
teach us to cause as little blood as possible.

Let them fight it out with their own
men and resources and it might be called fair; otherwise it
would not. I would like to know what Mr.
Schmidt's opinion would be if we could supply
the Germans and none of the others at war. This
would certainly not be fair, either.

A VASTER.

GERMANY'S SEA DICTATORSHIP.

No matter how profoundly one may sympathize
with Germany in her present situation with re-
gard to ocean trade, it is impossible to accept
either the reasoning or the terms of the imperial
Government's note to our Government.

The German Government abandons law, logic
and ethics in its treatment of the United States.
It pleads the wrongs inflicted upon Germany
by her enemy, Great Britain, as a justification
for wronging a friendly neutral. Admitting the
horror of the Lusitania, it offers the childish
plea that it didn't expect the ship to sink so
speedily and lays all responsibility for its own
lawless act on Great Britain.

Germany pleads her helplessness on the ocean—
her inability or fear to attack the British navy,
and break the British blockade—as a plea in jus-
tification of lawless attacks on American lives
and ships.

All of the arguments of the note are beside the
point—they evade the great issues involved—and
only one point is clear, namely:

*Americans can safely trade and travel
within Germany's submarine war zone only
on terms dictated by the German Government.*

The German Government will take over
and administer the American merchant marine
and will determine the conditions of ocean
traffic for American citizens. The American
Government must submit to German control of
the seas or take the consequences.

**IN SHORT, GERMANY ASSUMES DICTATOR-
SHIP OF NEUTRAL TRAFFIC AND TELLS THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WHERE IT
"GETS ON" AND WHERE IT "GETS OFF."**

The question now is, shall the United States
abandon right, principle, law and humanity?

We have confidence in President Wilson's in-
sight and judgment and courage. We believe he
will find a way to compel respect for American
rights and protection for American lives and prop-
erty from lawless destruction. Civilization hangs
in the balance.

Perhaps the Kaiser is too proud to do right.

THE MATHEMATICS OF SPOILS.

"You can't put two men in one job," says Senator
Stone to Missouri's complaining Democratic
spoilsmen.

Considering the size of peanut politicians you
ought to be able to put about four of them in one
man's size job without crowding.

MCPHEETERS SCORES ON DR. SIMON.

President Sampel B. McPheeters of the Police
Board makes a convincing reply to Dr. Simon's
charges about the failure of Gov. Major's appointees
to give "the boys" their share of the jobs.

That oath a Police Commissioner is required to
take is a good thing to print once in a while to refresh
the memory of appointment-seekers as well as the members of the board. It sets forth
that incumbents of the office

were appointed under no pretext ap-
point or remove any policeman or officer of
police or other person under them on account of
political opinions of such police officer or
other person or for any other cause or reason
than the fitness or unfitness of such person
in the best judgment of such Commissioners.

Dr. Simon's criticism is a criticism of the board
for refusing to violate this very proper obligation.
He will not appeal very strongly to the
rank and file of Democrats on this proposition.

The police department is the very last place in
which the average citizen is willing to tolerate
those political influences that hamper thief-
catching and jeopardize that protection for which
the public pays. A Police Commissioner who is
not willing to fulfill the letter and spirit of his
oath has no business to accept the appointment.

Dr. Simon seems still to be under the domina-
tion of the old, played-out machine idea. Is it a
good thing for the Democratic party that he hasn't
his way about things. The party would be deeper
in the hole than it is.

AUTOMOBILE RUFFIANS.

The chauffeur who is charged with assaulting
Anna Leahy, a Union Station waitress, should be
captured by the police. If the evidence supports
the charge that he attacked her while taking her
riding he should be severely punished.

Too many crimes of this kind occur in and
around St. Louis. Again and again it is re-
ported that girls are lured into automobiles and
are maltreated. It is true that the girls are gener-
ally foolish and take great risks, but their folly
is not justified or mitigate the offense.

A few severe lessons given the ruffians who use
automobiles as lures to catch foolish girls for
the purpose of maltreating them would be salu-
tary. Certainly the assailant of the Leahy girl,
who had an automobile for hire, should be caught.

WANTED, A REAL LABOR BUREAU.

Almost every day the Post-Dispatch receives letters
from men out of work, asserting that they have
used every available means of obtaining em-
ployment, without result. Many of these letters
show ability on the part of the writers. And
nothing can be done with such appeals except to
refer them to the Provident Association, which
has its own special field of relief work and is
not a labor bureau.

As the Post-Dispatch has said more than once,
the State and the city need a labor bureau whose
sole duty shall be to keep in touch with em-
ployers and devote its entire attention to finding
employment for the able, willing workers, all the
year round. The State Red Book, bulging with
statistics about labor organizations, population,
county seats, valuations, products, shipments,
public schools, water, roads, lands, manufactures,
social advantages, etc., of Missouri's 114 counties;
and pictures of farms and orchard scenes is only
incidentally a labor bureau facility. To the man
out of a job or the employer looking for help it
is about as useless as a last year's bird's nest.
And it occupies a very large portion of the time
and effort of the State Bureau of Labor. It should
attract capital and labor to the State but what
sense of everybody.

is badly needed is a clearing house of labor that
would bring the two elements together after they
get here.

A real labor bureau would, by making itself
useful solely as a labor clearing house, and by
advertising its facilities in every possible way,
soon get a reputation that would attract to it
employers and workers in every part of the State.
It would mean the end of that intolerable condition
of men who might be adding to the State's
wealth walking the streets day after day, losing
heart and finally drifting into the ranks of the
dependent and delinquent classes.

PIONEERING IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

They don't always wait for the "City" to act,
over in East St. Louis. Progressive citizens just
go ahead with public works on their own private
account. Without waiting for that lumbering ma-
chinery, the municipality, to pass a paving ordinance,
33 citizens on Broadway are going to yank
out the old cobblestones and pave their street. In-
cluded among the 33 are the Mayor and one other
city official, but they are included in their private
capacities. Almost any official anywhere is more
enterprising in his character of private citizen
and property owner.

In early days that was the way towns were
started and developed—by private industry. The
pioneers didn't wait for ordinances. They cut
timber, blew stumps, hauled rock, laid planks. If
they had waited for ordinances or "official" action
we would still be trudging through the woods. We,
their lazy descendants and careless beneficiaries,
refuse even to cut the weeds on the lot next door;
and if need be we will let our own garbage litter
the premises and perfume the alley for two weeks
awaiting official removal.

Nowadays as a rule the most progressive citizen,
the very reformer, contents himself with writing
to the paper or making a speech. Citizens generally
are short on initiative, but long on referendum. We hold referendums about free
bridges, parkways, etc., and some of us are too
lazy to get out and vote. Cities are working on
plans to make voting more convenient. Some
day we may have an official voter who will do it
for us. Or, since the voter will not go to the ballot
box, they may bring the ballot box to the voter.
Waiting for the city to act is the average
citizen's long suit. Marking time, sitting down,
is the favorite civic pastime. Micawber is the
easy-going, cheerful citizen's name—and the name
of his city is Sloth.

That is why we feel like applauding the 33 private
street-paving capacities across the river.
Theirs is a spurring example of civic impatience
to millions of unwatchful walters in many metrop-
olises, as well as to that universal officialdom
whose watchword is "Delay!"

♦ ♦ ♦

UNCLE JOHN D'S BIRTHDAY CAKE.

"The barrel of meat shall not waste, neither
shall the curse of oil fall."—I Kings 14.

Uncle John D. Rockefeler's barrel of meat did
not fall him on his seventy-sixth birthday, but
he seemed to lack grace to make the most of
the blessing. Uncle John believes it is more
blessed to give than to receive. He is a magnanimous
giver of hundreds of millions, but a pusillanimous receiver. Although for years he
has cast bread on the waters, when it returned to
him an hundred fold in the form of a three-
story birthday cake, baked by an admiring Chi-
cago blacksmith for the "great man," the latter
inquired: "Did he put any horses in it?" and
tried it on the dogs. (Can those dogs be of
the same breed that licked the sores of Lazarus
outside the paraded plutocrat's gate?) The
donor of the cake was, we read, "escorted by the
police back to the railroad station and placed
on board a train bound for Chicago."

Everybody assumes as a matter of course that
the blacksmith was crazy because he remem-
bered Uncle John's birthday and left his forge
upon a kindly impulse and a generous mission
to Pocatello. He was crazy to think of reciprocating
the other man's great kindness to Chicago.
He was crazy to suppose that his perfectly
good cake built and baked with the purest
motives and fondest imaginings would be re-
ceived in the spirit in which he gave it. He was
crazy to expect to be get by the guards
and policemen and present it to Chicago's great
benefactor in person.

He was crazy to assume that anybody around
Pocatello or anywhere else was as innocent,
simple and childlike as himself. In the argot of
the breezy town he was "a poor nut," but he was
the only man in Chicago who really appreciated
Uncle John D. Rockefeler.

♦ ♦ ♦

OVER 22,500 CIVIC ATHLETES.

Golf and tennis make good citizens—healthy
ones, anyhow. We are proud to observe by the
Director's report that about 22,500 citizens are
availing themselves of the municipal links and
courts.

Every habitual outdoor exerciser is a unit of
community force. The athletic individual is usually
an influence for morals and always an apostle
of sanitation. Clean living and clean thinking,
which include clean voting, and conductive to clean
business methods, are derivatives of vigor. Vigor
of the wholesome sort can be had only through
exercise of the body and the cultivation of out-
doors.

Exercise is the foe of filth, disease, dishonesty
and every form of sloth or degeneracy. Yet those
who need it most—the people who are doomed
to the artificial environment of cities—have come
to it but slowly. In the main it is still a hot-
house existence in the city.

Our hygiene is rudimentary, we are enslaved
to dirt, habituated to dirty tasks, imperfectly
cleaned food, impure air; eyes, hands, stomach
and lungs accustomed to the unclean—and, worst
of all, the bodies of many of us are practically
inert. The "average citizen" is too often maligned,
but it is no libel of him to affirm that however
alert he may be mentally and morally he is still
a good deal of a mollusk physically or muscularly.

Nothing works so prompt and fundamental a
change in the life of a man or a woman as the
cultivation of habitual outdoor exercise. If not,
golf or tennis, at least walking is within the
means of everybody.



"DR. SIMON MISSED THE PIEMAN."

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
by Clark Adams

THE GREAT HIGHWAY.

A S I came down the great highway
The river hills were bright with dew,
And where the hill trees lined the way
The morning light was streaming through
I do not know if you have felt
That beauty there has her abode?
Do their hearts, too, make tender songs
For beauty of the Summer day—
For willows mirrored in the stream
So softly delicate and gray—
But God was in His Heaven then,
As I came down the great highway.

T HE great highway is there for all
To travel as their fancies choose—
The great boats welcome and the small,
Alike for all their gallant crews.
Within a day so many pass,
But do their fancies ever play,
As children might, in that broad road,
Delightfully? I cannot say.
I only know my own heart sang
As I came down the great highway.

GORDEN WANTED TO MEET UNMARRIED LADIES OF CHURCH

Fposed as Bachelor Worth \$200,000; Leaves Congregation \$40,000 at Death.

CONTTEST BY ALLEGED SON

Testator Engineer, 35 Years Old, Says Testator Was His Father.

How Randall E. Gorden joined the First Christian Church at 3126 Locust street in 1912, posed as a wealthy bachelor and later asked the pastor to introduce him to "some of the marriageable ladies of the church," was told yesterday in the Probate Court at the hearing into Adolph Scott-Gorden's claim to the entire estate of \$200,000 left by Gorden.

The claimant, who had introduced testimony to prove he is Gorden's son, is 88 years old, lives at Decatur, Ill., and is a Wabash engineer. Gorden, in his will, left \$40,000 to the First Christian Church, and the remainder of his estate to two of his five daughters. He did not mention a son in his will.

The Rev. John L. Brandt, pastor of the church, told of Gorden's request that he introduce him to "some of the marriageable ladies of the church."

"Did you comply with his request?" asked J. M. Frumberg, one of the claimant's attorneys.

"I did, in part," the pastor replied.

He was not asked to go into explanation.

Join the Church.

Dr. Brandt told the circumstances under which he met Gorden. He said Gorden came into the church one evening in 1912 while a Christian Endeavor meeting was going on, and before the church service started, sat down in a front seat. Dr. Brandt talked with Gorden for about 45 minutes, with the result that Gorden, after the sermon, expressed a willingness to join the church.

Mrs. Maude Close, 20 years old, of 714 Clark avenue, a widow, who has a \$10,000 claim against the estate as nurse and companion to Gorden for three years before he died, in September, 1912, has testified that Gorden had asked her to marry him. She also said yesterday that Gorden had told her that he had been married, that his wife died a few months after a son was born to them, and that the son was still living.

Birth of the Claimant.

Testimony in the claimant's behalf that Gorden and Mary Evelyn Scott eloped from Mount City, Ill., where she lived, in 1870, and a few weeks later appeared at the home of Miss Scott's sister, Mrs. H. B. Dills, on a farm near Decatur, and announces that they had been married in St. Louis. It was testified they boarded a train at Mount City, Decatur, in 1870, to February, 1871, Gorden paying the board bill. Then he left, after giving his wife \$100 to provide for her. Shortly after this, Mrs. Dills accompanied her sister back to their father's home, where the child, who is the claimant in the suit, was born to Mary Evelyn in May, 1870.

Testimony also was introduced that Gorden, in later years, acknowledged to several persons he was the father of Adolph. The mother died when Adolph was about 18 months old.

Attorneys for the estate introduced the record of Adolph's birth and the burial record of his mother, Charles M. May, attorney for the estate, said the document had been copied from the records of Macon County, Ill. The birth certificate gave the full name of Adolph's mother as Mary E. Scott and his father as Randall R. Gorden. The burial permit also gave the mother's name as Mary E. Scott. Witnesses had testified she was known as Mrs. Gordon.

Worth of Estate Here.

About \$80,000 of Gorden's estate is in St. Louis, with Public Administrator Newell in charge, the remainder being administered in Christian County, Ill., Gorden's former home. The claimant waives all of the property administered by the St. Louis Probate Court, contending his father was a legal resident of this city.

Testimony of members of the Board of Deacons of Decatur, where Gorden lived until 1912, showed that he became angry because he had to pay five years back taxes on personal property he had failed to list in his tax return, and declared he would never "live in the state again." Gorden, in his will, directed that his body be buried in Christian County, and this was done.

180 miles, \$12 round trip, of the day. July 14, Southern Railway.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE SAID TO BE BANKRUPT

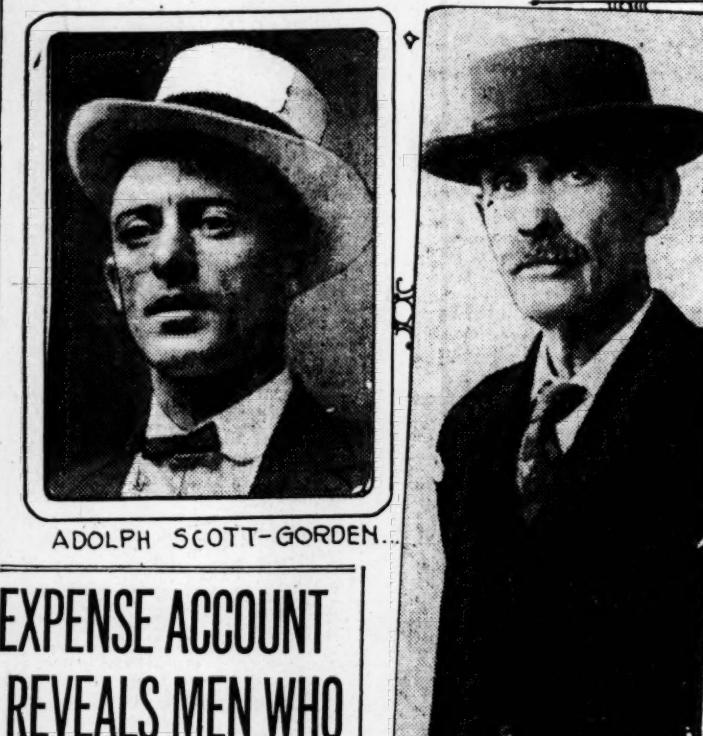
LONDON, July 10.—The Morning Post reports from Christiania a report published in an insurance paper there that the Hamburg-American Line has gone into bankruptcy. Its failure is attributed to its immense losses in the war, not only through the number of its steamships captured by the allies, but by the destruction of its business and the cost of upkeep of its steamships lying idle in home or neutral ports.

The paper estimates that the daily loss suffered by the company, including interest charges, amounts to more than \$200,000. The Christiania Times, however, doubts the report of failure and expresses the opinion that at the most the company has entered into negotiations with its creditors in order to obtain an extension of time on its obligations.

Portrait Painter Ferris Dies at 31.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Stephen G. Ferris, 31 years old, a widely known portrait painter, died here yesterday. He had been an exhibitor in Paris, London and at all prominent exhibitions in United States.

Man Who Left \$200,000 Estate; Claimant Who Says He Is Son



ADOLPH SCOTT-GORDEN

RANDALL R. GORDEN

EXPENSE ACCOUNT REVEALS MEN WHO DEFEATED PARKWAY

Names of prominent St. Louisans who opposed the Parkway project, though not publicly known as opponents at the time of the election, were revealed today when the campaign expense account of the St. Louis Real Estate Owners Association, filed July 5, came to light at the Recorder's office. It was said that the list had been disclosed after being filed and for that reason had not been made public at the time.

The account shows that \$342,400 was collected and expended in the successful effort to defeat the Parkway. The largest amount, \$50, was contributed by Martin Shaughnessy of Washington Terrace, organizer and treasurer of the association. Henry W. Kolschneider, the brewer, was most active in opposing the project, gave nothing. Adam Wackman, another ardent opponent, contributed \$15.

Among those who gave \$10 each to the fund were K. Kirby, Isaac H. Weinbacher, Amadeus V. Raynor, David Hart, Judge Jesse McDonald contributed \$15. Clifford M. Dolph gave \$10. James A. Tausig, Daniel G. Taylor, John J. Tausig, and Ralph Susman contributed \$10 each. Thomas Dunn contributed \$10. and Charles Thompson \$10.

There were three women contributors, Mrs. J. A. Calhoun, \$10; Mrs. Isabel Books, \$10, and Frank Nagel, \$10.

The account says that the money was paid for stenographers' fees, printing and advertising.

ONLY WITNESS IN 1868 MURDER TELLS HER STORY

Continued From Page One.

But I never told them. I did not tell anybody, but my husband, and that was 20 years ago."

"Do I know the man? Yes, I know them. Most of them I have never seen since that night. They were all young men then. The one who drove the ox cart with the trunk full of gold was only a boy of 12. I told them God would bring them to account in some way, and he did through the fight they got into over that cursed gold.

"They found it years ago, after years and years of search. It was buried in white sand in a leather bag. The sand was washed away. Mr. Anderson told me he touched the sack and saw the gold. Then they took the bodies and buried the \$30,000 belonging to the cattlemen, but did so at the orders of the James boys, the Fresno man said.

He says the story was told him both by his father and his uncle, and has been in his family for years. His story in brief is:

On the night of the two were killed. Dr. Huntsman, who had been visiting at his brother's home, was summoned to attend Mrs. Floyd Collins, who was ill in the cabin of Jonathan Dark. Bates Huntsman, accompanied the physician just before reaching the cabin they came across the James boys and the gang just after the murder had been committed.

"There is no doubt whatever that a bomb did the work. When I was working around the holds I was assaulted by suffocating fumes. The gases smelled like a boiling rum factory, if you know that odor."

Though Mrs. Porter's story is the only direct testimony that will be offered against Bates Huntsman, San Stribling, the father of the two, was killed at his brother's home, was summoned to attend Mrs. Floyd Collins, who was ill in the cabin of Jonathan Dark. Bates Huntsman, accompanied the physician just before reaching the cabin they came across the James boys and the gang just after the murder had been committed.

The two men were backed up against a tree and then Bates Huntsman was forced under threat of death to bury the two bodies while Dr. Huntsman buried the gold. So he got a lawyer and threatened to sue them for his work in hunting for the gold and at last the De Mores officers got hold of it and now it has all come out after all these years."

Though Mrs. Porter's story is the only direct testimony that will be offered against Bates Huntsman, San Stribling, the father of the two, was killed at his brother's home, was summoned to attend Mrs. Floyd Collins, who was ill in the cabin of Jonathan Dark. Bates Huntsman, accompanied the physician just before reaching the cabin they came across the James boys and the gang just after the murder had been committed.

The two men were backed up against a tree and then Bates Huntsman was forced under threat of death to bury the two bodies while Dr. Huntsman buried the gold. So he got a lawyer and threatened to sue them for his work in hunting for the gold and at last the De Mores officers got hold of it and now it has all come out after all these years."

If Special Prosecutor C. A. Robbins promised treasure hunt results successfully, a quantity of old gold and paper money issued in Civil War days will be unearthed from its new hiding place and offered in corroboration of Mrs. Porter's accusations.

The whole countryside here, also, in which Mrs. Porter, as well as all the accused men, are well known, is searching with excitement, with public opinion fairly divided between accuser and accused.

Bates Huntsman and Sam Scribner, who are free on \$500 bail, in Bedford, Io., deny the charges absolutely. The Damewood brothers, after a long and searching questioning by Robbins, declined to make any admissions.

The Prosecutor makes no secret of the fact, however, that he expects a confession from the man who, as a boy, is accused of driving the ox cart that held the gold-laden wagon. If this is true, with immunity as its price, manufacturers, Robbins declares his case will be complete.

Nathaniel Smith is believed to be the son of the man murdered, according to Attorney W. W. Bulman of Bedford. Smith went to Siam, Io., from St. Louis, Mo. He is said to have lived at Macon, Mo. He was engaged to a girl who afterward married another man. Her son lives in Bedford, Io.

James Gang Said to Have Killed Cateman and His Son.

PRESNO, Cal., July 10.—The Missouri cattleman and his son who were slain by a gang of which Frank and Jesse James were the leaders, according to C. F. Huntsman, a Fresno real estate man, nephew of Bates Huntsman, now under arrest at Bedford, Io., Huntsman said he will be given a preliminary hearing Tuesday.

MINNEHAHA CREW TELLS THRILLING STORIES OF FIRE

Explosion Shook Vessel From Stem to Stern; Decks Almost Too Hot for Men.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 10.—Thrilling stories of the explosion and fire on the Atlantic liner Minnehaea were told today by the 100 men who made up the crew of the freighter which put in here yesterday. The first two days out were uneventful. The Minnehaea sailed from New York last Sunday evening. About 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning Capt. Claret and his officers were somewhat startled by the receipt of a wireless message warning that bombs were reported to have been placed in various parts of the ship, which had recently been from New York for English ports.

The captain immediately ordered the small boats swung out in readiness for lowering if an explosion occurred.

At 4:15 that same afternoon, when the ship was 570 miles southeast of Halifax, something let go in the third compartment and the ship trembled violently. One of the hatch covers shot off, carrying two sailors with it. One was slightly injured. The crew removed enough of the freight to enable them to get within striking distance of the flames.

Steam Driven Into Hold.

A steam pipe was inserted and steam driven into the hold. Soon the fire appeared to be under control, but Capt. Claret did not take any chances and at 5 o'clock turned his prow toward Halifax.

At night the fire gained headway, finally reaching into the adjourning compartments. Yesterday they got up the upper deck and fought the flames.

There is no doubt in the minds of the officers that Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, or confederates were responsible for the explosion which was on the date upon which Muenter predicted that some vessel of the name of which he appeared uncertain, would be destroyed.

Muenter's plans were frustrated by the fact that his weapon of destruction was placed with miscellaneous freight forward, and so was separated, by stout bulkheads, from an enormous cargo of inflammable materials of war intended for the Allies and the French.

The most interesting part of Lord Kitchener's speech was that which at once was accepted as foreshadowing the course which the Government is prepared to take should the present recruiting appeal prove inadequate.

He decried the registration of men.

He urged the men to go forward and declare that as soon as it was completed all unmarried men of suitable age whose names appeared at once would be approached by personal and direct appeals, and it was understood from his remarks that these appeals would become broader and broader hints to the laggard until ultimately, if necessary, conscription would be resorted to.

"As we were passing down through New York harbor on Sunday afternoon a launch went by us and several men who were in it shouted to us: 'Minnehaea—down, down.' At the same time they pointed their fingers toward the bottom.

Leonard, one of the sailors who were projected into the air and fell back upon the deck, said:

"It was an explosion all right. I have been there before and I know. My mate, Wright, and I, were pretty well shaken up by the shock. Wright was splicing a piece of rope at the time and the splicing pin was thrown overboard. We did not see any suspicious characters around the pier at New York, but I suppose it was a bomb that did the work."

The bandits boarded the train at Greenville, Ala., July 10.—Police and railroad detectives early today were searching the country around Greenville, Ala., 60 miles south of here for four bandits who had taken \$10,000 in short time.

At 2 o'clock this morning held up and robbed the Louisville & Nashville fast train No. 37, bound from New York for New Orleans. No word of the success of the posse has yet been received.

The bandits, after forcing the engine crew to abandon the engine, cut loose the mail, baggage and express cars, ran them down the track, turned full head of steam at the engine, and started it southward with one end in each cab, and then looted the car. The amount of loot obtained has not been ascertained. The passengers were not molested.

The engine came to a halt at New York harbor, Ala., from lack of steam after running about 40 miles.

Conductor Phil McRea of Montgomery, Ala., was killed. Later it was stated he was found dead sitting on the floor of the car of this train. No wound could be found on his body. Apparently he had died from heart disease occasioned by excitement.

The bandits boarded the train at Greenville, Ala., July 10.—Police and railroad detectives early today were searching the country around Greenville, Ala., 60 miles south of here for four bandits who had taken \$10,000 in short time.

At 2 o'clock this morning held up and robbed the Louisville & Nashville fast train No. 37, bound from New York for New Orleans. No word of the success of the posse has yet been received.

The bandits boarded the train at Greenville, Ala., July 10.—Police and railroad detectives early today were searching the country around Greenville, Ala., 60 miles south of here for four bandits who had taken \$10,000 in short time.

At 2 o'clock this morning held up and robbed the Louisville & Nashville fast train No. 37, bound from New York for New Orleans. No word of the success of the posse has yet been received.

The bandits boarded the train at Greenville, Ala., July 10.—Police and railroad detectives early today were searching the country around Greenville, Ala., 60 miles south of here for four bandits who had taken \$10,000 in short time.

At 2 o'clock this morning held up and robbed the Louisville & Nashville fast train No. 37, bound from New York for New Orleans. No word of the success of the posse has yet been received.

The bandits boarded the train at Greenville, Ala., July 10.—Police and railroad detectives early today were searching the country around Greenville, Ala., 60 miles south of here for four bandits who had taken \$10,000 in short time.

At 2 o'clock this morning held up and robbed the Louisville & Nashville fast train No. 37, bound from New York for New Orleans. No word of the success of the posse has yet been received.

The bandits boarded the train at Greenville, Ala., July 10.—Police and railroad detectives early today were searching the country around Greenville, Ala., 60 miles south of here for four bandits who had taken \$10,000 in short time.

At 2 o'clock this morning held up and robbed the Louisville & Nashville fast train No. 37, bound from New York for New Orleans. No word of the success of the posse has yet been received.

The bandits boarded the train at Greenville, Ala., July 10.—Police and railroad detectives early today were searching the country around Greenville, Ala., 60 miles south of here for four bandits who had taken \$10,000 in short time.

At 2 o'clock this morning held up and robbed the Louisville & Nashville fast train No. 37, bound from New York for New Orleans. No word of the success of the posse has yet been received.

The bandits boarded the train at Greenville, Ala., July 10.—Police and railroad detectives early today were searching the country around Greenville, Ala., 60 miles south of here for four bandits who had taken \$10,000 in short time.

At 2 o'clock this morning held up and robbed the Louisville & Nashville fast train No. 37, bound from New York for New Orleans. No word of the success of the posse has yet been received.

The bandits boarded the train at Greenville, Ala., July 10.—Police and railroad detectives early today were searching the country around Greenville, Ala., 60 miles south of here for four bandits who had taken \$10,000 in short time.

At 2 o'clock this morning held up and robbed the Louisville & Nashville fast train No. 37, bound from New York for New Orleans. No word of the success of the posse has yet been received.

The bandits boarded the train at Greenville, Ala., July 10.—Police and railroad detectives early today were searching the country around Greenville, Ala., 60 miles south of here for four bandits who had taken \$10,000 in short time.

At

JOSEPH PULITZER

JOSEPH PULITZER, Dec. 12, 1878,
by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.,
210-215 N. Broadway.

100 RATES BY MAIL IN ADVANCE
Sunday, one year.....\$1.00
per month.....\$1.00
in St. Louis and suburbs, per
month.....\$1.00
by postal order, express money order or
exchange. St. Louis, Mo., as second-class

POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

Now that my retirement will make difference in its cardinal principles, it will always fight for progress reform, never tolerate injustice or option, always fight demagogues of parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and their plunders, never lack sympathy for the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with the freely printing news, always be completely independent, never be afraid of each other, whether by predatory or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
10, 1907.

ERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Annexation of Suburbs.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
There have been several letters published in your columns, strongly advocating the annexation of the St. Louis suburbs. The strongest, and certainly the most exhaustive in favor of annexation is found in Sunday Post-Dispatch under the heading "Haller Annexes Suburbs to Provide Income."

The question now is, shall the United States abandon right, principle, law and humanity?

"It is doubtless true that all the advantages of St. Louis, "including schools, fire protection, water, light and sewer connections, five tax zones," would mean a tremendous saving to the county residents all of which would easily more than counterbalance the increased tax-rate, but on the other hand it would mean Greater St. Louis to the city.

The significance to our home interests, school interests, community interests and business interests along every line that would be brought about by such a change will be more fully appreciated when it is understood that the territory thus brought under the jurisdiction of one set of city officials consists of about a dozen separate municipalities together with a large extent of territory that has not been incorporated. But it has long since been demonstrated that the maintenance of several small municipalities within one large municipality would serve the purpose is ill-advised; economy and efficiency are conserved by concentration.

New York, Chicago and Birmingham have become greater cities by extending their limits, not only bigger in territory but bigger in spirit and possibilities. Why can't St. Louis?

Greater St. Louis would do greater things and probably not fail on Free Bridges, Parkway and a beautiful river front.

A CITY RESIDENT.

The "Big Noise."

The misnamed Neutrality League, or the "Big Noise" as your cartoonist pictured it, can be blamed for the development and blossoming forth of such cranks as Holt who hear only the "big noise" and do not possess the brains to see it as a disguised attempt to get us to help Germany win. To be consistent in his professions Holt should have written letters to the Krupp family and included in his program the killing of them and the leaders in Germany who advocated the "frightfulness" policy and who advocated carrying on the war without scruple. Before the war 70,000 men were employed at Krups, now the work goes on without ceasing day and night and they have been preparing for this war for 40 years. This being the case we should refuse to help Germany from the standpoint of fair play alone.

In your recent editorial in which you show that Germany, in a roundabout way is actually getting millions of others supplied from this country you state the case fairly when you say "Why should we change international law and offend all of Germany's enemies to give her apondering advantage when she is neither being starved nor being deprived of the power to continue the war?" As stated by Hugh O'Neill her unreasonable hatred of England and her unscrupulous acts are doing more to prolong the war than anything else. She has at last aroused the British people to hate in return and their determination to fight on is expressed by Lloyd-George when he says "Rather than let England go down in liberty we will fight to the last farthing of money, the last ounce of strength and the last drop of blood."

PATRICK McDERMOTT,
Jefferson Hotel.

A New and Hideous Noise.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Can nothing be substituted for the hideous noise now produced by the motor fire engine? In passing along Union avenue tonight the noise almost frightened me. I am a baby in a spasm and as for the sick and infirm, here the frightful sound like a falling banister, must have caused a torment to all of them, for without a doubt it is a hellish contrivance, which must be silenced the name of humanity and common sense. The thing has absolutely nothing to recommend it and anything about it is obnoxious; and surely the noise of one baby or ailing adult is of more importance than this new torture-scream engine which sounds like the heart-groans from the torture-chair.

Try to do something to squelch it.

A SUBSCRIBER.

True Neutrality.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
I deem it my duty, as an American citizen, to reply to Mr. J. H. Schmidt's letter, published on July 1, entitled, "Arms Embargo Demand Unfair." We, by selling arms and ammunition to the allies are certainly prolonging the war and so are turning additional blood into dollars. I also note his absurd assertion that if we shut down our munitions factories to the allies, the Germans should shut down their factories. Eisen. Does Mr. Schmidt not consider the fact that they are at war and we are supposed to be neutral, and does he not know that the English, French and Russian factories, as well as the Germans' are working day and night to supply their armies?

We are supposed to be neutral and therefore should not supply any of the warring nations. If we supply any of them with munitions, we are helping them indirectly. Humanity ought to teach us to cease to shed an little blood as possible.

Let them fight it out with their own weapons and resources and it might be called fair; otherwise it would not. I would like to know what Mr. Schmidt's opinion would be if we could supply the Germans and none of the others at war. This would certainly not be fair, either.

SAM YATES.

GERMANY'S SEA DICTATORSHIP.

No matter how profoundly one may sympathize with Germany in her present situation with regard to ocean trade, it is impossible to accept either the reasoning or the terms of the imperial Government's note to our Government.

The German Government abandons law, logic and ethics in its treatment of the United States. It pleads the wrongs inflicted upon Germany by her enemy, Great Britain, as a justification for wronging a friendly neutral. Admitting the horror of the Lusitania, it offers the childish plea that it didn't expect the ship to sink so speedily and lays all responsibility for its own lawless act on Great Britain.

Germany pleads her helplessness on the ocean—her inability or fear to attack the British navy, and break the British blockade—as a plea in justification of lawless attacks on American lives and ships.

All of the arguments of the note are beside the point—they evade the great issues involved—and only one point is clear, namely:

Americans can safely trade and travel within Germany's submarine war zone only on terms dictated by the German Government.

The German Government will take over and administer the American merchant marine and will determine the conditions of ocean traffic for American citizens. The American Government must submit to German control of the seas or take the consequences.

IN SHORT, GERMANY ASSUMES DICTATORSHIP OF NEUTRAL TRAFFIC AND TELLS THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WHERE IT "GETS ON" AND WHERE IT "GETS OFF."

The question now is, shall the United States abandon right, principle, law and humanity?

We have confidence in President Wilson's insight and judgment and courage. We believe he will find a way to compel respect for American rights and protection for American lives and property from lawless destruction. Civilization hangs in the balance.

Perhaps the Kaiser is too proud to do right.

THE MATHEMATICS OF SPOILS.

"You can't put two men in one job," says Senator Stone to Missouri's complaining Democratic spoilsman.

Considering the size of peanut politicians you ought to be able to put about four of them in one man's size job without crowding.

McPHEETERS SCORES ON DR. SIMON.

President Sampel B. McPheeters of the Police Board makes a convincing reply to Dr. Simon's charge about the failure of Gov. Major's appointees to give "the boys" their share of the jobs. That oath a Police Commissioner is required to take is a good thing to print once in a while to refresh the memory of appointment-seekers as well as the members of the board. It sets forth that incumbents of the office

Will in no case and under no pretext appoint or remove any policeman or officer of police or other person under them on account of political opinions of such police officer or other person or for any other cause or reason than the fitness or unfitness of such person in the best judgment of such Commissioners.

Dr. Simon's criticism is a criticism of the board for refusing to violate this very proper obligation. He will not appeal very strongly to the rank and file of Democrats on this proposition.

The police department is the very last place in which the average citizen is willing to tolerate those political influences that hamper thief-catching and jeopardize that protection for which the public pays. A Police Commissioner who is not willing to fulfill the letter and spirit of his oath has no business to accept the appointment.

Dr. Simon seems still to be under the domination of the old, played-out machine idea. Is it a good thing for the Democratic party that he hasn't his way about things. The party would be deeper in the hole than it is.

AUTOMOBILE RUFFIANS.

The chauffeur who is charged with assaulting Anna Leahy, a Union Station waitress, should be captured by the police. If the evidence supports the charge that he attacked her while taking her riding he should be severely punished.

Too many crimes of this kind occur in and around St. Louis. Again and again it is reported that girls are lured into automobiles and maltreated. It is true that the girls are generally foolish and take great risks, but their folly does not justify or mitigate the offense.

A few severe lessons given the ruffians who use automobiles as lures to catch foolish girls for the purpose of maltreating them would be salutary. Certainly the assailant of the Leahy girl, who had an automobile for hire, should be caught.

WANTED, A REAL LABOR BUREAU.

Almost every day the Post-Dispatch receives letters from men out of work, asserting that they have used every available means of obtaining employment, without result. Many of these letters show ability on the part of the writers. And nothing can be done with such appeals except to refer them to the Provident Association, which has its own special field of relief work and is not labor bureau.

As the Post-Dispatch has said more than once, the State and the city need a labor bureau whose sole duty shall be to keep in touch with employers and devote its entire attention to finding employment for the able, willing workers, all the year round. The State Red Book, bulging with statistics about labor organizations, population, county seats, valuation, products, shipments, public schools, water, roads, lands, manufactures, social advantages, etc., of Missouri's 114 counties; and pictures of farms and orchard scenes is only incidentally a labor bureau facility. To the man out of a job or the employer looking for help it is about as useless as a last year's bird's nest.

Nothing works so prompt and fundamental a change in the life of a man or a woman as the cultivation of habitual outdoor exercise. If not golf or tennis, at least walking is within the

badly needed is a clearing house of labor that would bring the two elements together after they get here.

A real labor bureau would, by making itself useful solely as a labor clearing house, and by advertising its facilities in every possible way, soon get a reputation that would attract to it employers and workers in every part of the State. It would mean the end of that intolerable condition of men who might be adding to the State's wealth walking the streets day after day, losing heart and finally drifting into the ranks of the dependent and delinquent classes.

PIONEERING IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

They don't always wait for the "City" to act, over in East St. Louis. Progressive citizens just go ahead with public works on their own private account. Without waiting for that lumbering machinery, the municipality, to pass a paving ordinance, 38 citizens on Broadway are going to yank out the old cobblestones and pave their street. Included among the 38 are the Mayor and one other city official, but they are included in their private capacities. Almost any official anywhere is more enterprising in his character of private citizen and property owner.

In early days that was the way towns were started and developed—by private industry. The pioneers didn't wait for ordinances. They cut timber, blew stumps, hauled rock, laid planks. If they had waited for ordinances or "official" action we would still be trailing through the woods. We, their lazy descendants and careless beneficiaries, refuse even to cut the weeds on the lot next door; and if need be we will let our own garbage litter the premises and perfume the alley for two weeks awaiting official removal.

Nowadays as a rule the most progressive citizen, the very reformer, contents himself with writing to the paper or making a speech. Citizens generally are short on initiative, but long on referendum. We hold referendums about free bridges, parkways, etc., and some of us are too lazy to get out and vote. Cities are working on plans to make voting more convenient. Some day we may have an official voter who will do it for us. Or, since the voter will not go to the ballot box, they may bring the ballot box to the voter. Waiting for the city to act is the average citizen's long suit. Marking time, sitting down, is the favorite civic pastime. Micawber is the easy-going, cheerful citizen's name—and the name of his city is Sloth.

That is why we feel like applauding the 38 private street-paving capacities across the river. There is a spurring example of civic impatience to millions of unwatchful waiters in many metropolises, as well as to that universal officialdom whose watchword is "Delay!"

UNCLE JOHN D'S BIRTHDAY CAKE.

"The barrel of meat shall not waste, neither shall the cruise of oil fail"—I Kings 14.

Uncle John D. Rockefeller's barrel of meat did not fail him on his seventy-sixth birthday, but he seemed to lack grace to make the most of the blessing. Uncle John believes it is more blessed to give than to receive. He is a magnanimous giver of hundreds of millions, but a pusillanimous receiver. Although for years he has cast bread on the waters, when it returned to him an hundred fold in the form of a three-story birthday cake, baked by an admiring Chicago blacksmith for the "great man," the latter inquired: "Did he put any horseshoes in it?" and tried it on the dogs. (Can those dogs be of the same breed that licked the sores of Lazarus outside the paralleled plutocrat's gate?) The donor of the cake was, we read, "escorted by the police back to the railroad station and placed on board a train bound for Chicago."

Everybody assumes as a matter of course that the blacksmith was crazy because he remembered Uncle John's birthday and left his forge upon a kindly impulse and a generous mission to Pocantico. He was crazy to think of reciprocating the other man's great kindness to Chicago. "It was crazy to suppose that his perfectly good cake built and baked with the purest motives and fondest imaginings would be received in the spirit in which he gave it. He was crazy to expect to be able to get by the guards and policemen and present it to Chicago's great benefactor in person.

He was crazy to assume that anybody around Focantico or anywhere else was an innocent simple and childlike as himself. In the argot of the breezy town he was a "poor nut," but he was the only man in Chicago who really appreciated Uncle John D. Rockefeller.

OVER 22,500 CIVIC ATHLETES.

Golf and tennis make good citizens—healthy ones, anyhow. We are proud to observe by the Director's report that about 22,500 citizens are availing themselves of the municipal links and courts.

Every habitual outdoor exerciser is a unit of community force. The athletic individual is usually an influence for morals and always an apostle of sanitation. Clean living and clean thinking, which includes clean voting, and conduces to clean business methods, are derivatives of vigor. Vigor of the wholesome sort can be had only through exercise of the body and the cultivation of outdoor.

Exercise is the foe of filth, disease, dishonesty and every form of sloth or degeneracy. Yet those who need it most—the people who are doomed to the artificial environment of cities—have come to it but slowly. In the main it is still hot-house existence in the city.

Our hygiene is rudimentary, we are enslaved to dirt, habituated to dirty tasks, imperfectly cleansed food, impure air; eyes, hands, stomach and lungs accustomed to the unclean—and worst of all, the bodies of many of us are practically inert. The "average citizen" is too often maligned, but it is no libel of him to affirm that however alert he may be mentally and morally he is still a good deal of a mollusk physically or muscally.

Nothing works so prompt and fundamental a change in the life of a man or a woman as the cultivation of habitual outdoor exercise. If not golf or tennis, at least walking is within the



"DR. SIMON MISSED THE PIEMAN."

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
by Clark McAdams

THE GREAT HIGHWAY.

I. *S*I came down the great highway. The river hills were bright with dew, And where the hill trees lined the way. The morning light was streaming through. I do not know if you have felt

The thrill of beauty when the day Is breaking through the river mists

So softly delicate and gray—

But God was in His Heaven then,

As I came down the great highway.

THE great highway is there for all To travel as their fancies choose— The great boats welcome and the small, Alike for all their gallant crews.

Within a day so many pass,

But do they all, I wonder, know

That Beauty there has her abode? Their hearts, too, make tender songs

For beauty of the Summer day—

For willows mirrored in the stream,

And great green hills in their array?

I wondered while my own heart sang,

As I came down the great highway.

III. *T*HAT is the great highway there for all To travel as their fancies choose— The great boats welcome and the small, Alike for all their gallant crews.

Within a day so many pass,

But do they all, I wonder, know

That Beauty there has her abode?

Their hearts, too, make tender songs

For beauty of the Summer day—

For willows mirrored in the stream,

And great green hills in their array?

I wondered while my own heart sang,

As I came down the great highway.

UNDECIDED.—Whether 3 steady, inexperienced men can make a living on 10 acres and carry a debt of \$400, we cannot tell. Depend upon it, men, upon the weather. They would take care of themselves.

The Braves Are in a Position to Look Up to Clubs They Once Despised

MR. SHORT SPORT: There's nothing so certain someone can't be found to bet against it.

By Jean Knott



CARDS SCORE 2 IN FIFTH INNING; ROBINSON IN BOX

Hyatt Gets Triple Off Hughes, Scoring Butler; Synder's Hit Brings In "Ham."

BOSTON, July 10.—It was Robinson against Hughes in the first game of the double-header under between the Cardinals and Braves this afternoon. The attendance was 7500. Eason and Bryson were the umpires.

THE BATTING ORDER.

CARDINALS—Huggins fanned. Beschner went out the same way. Miller was hit by a pitch. Butler was called out. Eason was first and was thrown out. Hughes to Eggnan to Maranville. NO RUNS.

BOSTON—Butler tossed out Moran. Fitzpatrick walked. Cather fanned and Fitzpatrick was out trying to steal second. Synder to Eggnan. NO RUNS.

SECOND INNING.

CARDINALS—Butler flied to Magee. Wilson popped to Maranville. Hyatt fanned. Miller was out. Butler to Miller. Robinson batted out. Butler threw out Smith. NO RUNS.

THIRD INNING.

CARDINALS—Butler tossed out Beck. Snyder walked. Robinson fanned. Snyder was out stealing. Whaling to Fitzpatrick. NO RUNS.

BOSTON—Butler tossed out Maranville. Whaling fanned. Hughes was out to Miller, unassisted. NO RUNS.

FOURTH INNING.

CARDINALS—Huggins fanned. Beschner was out. Hyatt was out. Butler scored on Hyatt's triple to center. Beck flied to center. Snyder to left. Koenig hit a double play. Johnson to Davenport to Borton. NO RUNS.

FIFTH INNING.

CARDINALS—Huggins fanned. Beschner was out. Hyatt was out. Butler scored on Hyatt's triple to center. Beck flied to center. Snyder to left. Koenig hit a double play. Davenport to Vaughn to Borton. Eason scoring. John son headed out Kelly. ONE RUN.

SIXTH INNING.

CARDINALS—Butler got the first hit of the game, a double to left. Wilson sacrificed to center. Butler to right. Beck scored on Hyatt's triple to center. Beck flied to center. Snyder to left. Koenig hit a double play. Johnson to Borton. NO RUNS.

SEVENTH INNING.

CARDINALS—Butler was safe on Maranville's fumble. Wilson tripped to center. Beck fanned. Hyatt scored on Hyatt's sacrifice fly to Magee. Beck tripped to center. Dolan ran for Beck. Smith to left. Whaling to Fitzpatrick, who tagged him. Dolan scoring. Robinson fanned. THREE RUNS.

BOSTON—Betze got the first hit of the game, a double to left. Wilson sacrificed to center. Butler to right. Beck scored on Hyatt's triple to center. Beck flied to center. Snyder to left. Koenig hit a double play. Johnson to Borton. NO RUNS.

EIGHTH INNING.

CARDINALS—Butler was safe on Maranville's fumble. Wilson tripped to center. Beck fanned. Hyatt scored on Hyatt's sacrifice fly to Magee. Beck tripped to center. Dolan ran for Beck. Smith to left. Whaling to Fitzpatrick, who tagged him. Dolan scoring. Robinson fanned. THREE RUNS.

BOSTON—Betze flied to Whaling at third. Cather was out. Butler was out to Miller. Miller was called out. Butler to left. Huggins threw out Eason. Smith singled to left, scoring Magee. Maranville popped to Vaughn. Wilson forced Miller. Fitzpatrick unassisted. NO RUNS.

BOSTON—Bettie flied to Whaling at third. Cather was out. Butler was out to Miller. Miller was called out. Butler to left. Huggins threw out Eason. Smith singled to left, scoring Magee. Maranville popped to Vaughn. Wilson forced Miller. Fitzpatrick unassisted. NO RUNS.

BOSTON—Bettie flied to Whaling at third. Cather was out. Butler was out to Miller. Miller was called out. Butler to left. Huggins threw out Eason. Smith singled to left, scoring Magee. Maranville popped to Vaughn. Wilson forced Miller. Fitzpatrick unassisted. NO RUNS.

BOSTON—Bettie flied to Whaling at third. Cather was out. Butler was out to Miller. Miller was called out. Butler to left. Huggins threw out Eason. Smith singled to left, scoring Magee. Maranville popped to Vaughn. Wilson forced Miller. Fitzpatrick unassisted. NO RUNS.

DAVENPORT IN BOX IN THE FINAL GAME WITH PITTSFEDS

Hearne on Mound for Oakes' Team; Fielders Must Win to Hold First Place.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—Manager Jones sent Davenport to the mound in the final game of the series with the Pittsfeds this afternoon. The Fielders must win today if they wish to return home in first place as a victory will clinch the pennant.

Heard, who is playing with the Pittsfeds, has won his last three games, so, no doubt, are the teams bunched. Hearne was Rebel Oaks' pitching selection.

Jones was notified today that third baseman Deal is in the West Pennsylvania minor league, and will be playing with the Pittsfeds this afternoon. The Fielders must win today if they wish to return home in first place as a victory will clinch the pennant.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as wise as a tree full of owl.

Ives is as

THE POST-DISPATCH'S DAILY RECORD OF MARKETS AND FINANCE

STOCK MARKET FAIRLY STEADY; TRADING LIGHT

German Note Fails to Cause Selling in the Late Speculation.

United States Steel Corporation Shows Gain in Orders

NEW YORK, July 10.—The unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation on June 30 totaled 4,078,190 tons, an increase of 13,593 over June 30, 1914.

By Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch

NEW YORK, July 10.—The European Post in its copyrighted financial review today, says:

"That other occasion when the New Year's note was called upon to pass judgment on the Berlin's response to America's protest against the German note, the market was not so calm, and without the least excitement. Stocks moved down a little, advanced, then seemed to stand still, with the difference being the communication on which the peace of this nation was held in hand. The market took a decided turn downward on the 1st of June 1 by advancing at the start then declining, nevertheless was as calm as a lake. The market had not unexpected brought an historical document on which immediate financial judgment was necessary."

"Powerful, the 300,000 shares of stock were dealt in during the two hours in which the market was open, and most of this was in the hands of speculators. When business began, prices of the active stocks ran upward a point or two, then, owing to the general tone of the market operators, who throughout the week had been increasing their short commitments on the expectation that the test of the note would not be in an unfavorable as to exasperate those in authority and to irritate the diplomatic situation. The market maintained a strong tone, then short covering moderated and prices began to go down. The market improved again and again, number of prices were then a point above yesterday."

"With which the market closed a week of almost unbroken decline was undoubtedly due to the fact that the political relations of the United States and Germany would be no further strained by this note. Communication from the U. S. Government's side was a manifest desire that Wall street to avoid word of war, and official statement of the matter. An over-Sunday study of the note, both by Washington and Wall Street, showed that it was not to be overlooked. There was a wide variance in the average and actual showing just as there was last Sunday."

"The United States Steel Corporation published, after the close of business, a highly favorable statement in its unfilled orders in June."

Bank Statement.

"The weekly bank statement reflected in a heavy cash decrease, the demands of this country and the large number of institutions this week on account of the payment of Federal taxes due June 10, which were not allowed to be delayed."

"There was a wide variance in the average and actual showing just as there was last Sunday."

"The United States Steel Corporation published, after the close of business, a highly favorable statement in its unfilled orders in June."

Bar Silver.

LONDON, July 10.—Bar silver, 22d per ounce, 1% per cent. Discount rates: short bills, 4%; three months, 2% & 1%.

Kansas City Produce Unchanged.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 10.—Butter, eggs and poultry unchanged.

Elgin Butter, 26c.

ELGIN, Ill., July 10.—Butter, 26c.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Fred M. L. Boehmer, 4011 Alaskan, Cat. Godfrey, Ill.

William D. Mitchell, 4501A Paine St., Toledo, Ohio.

George L. Young, 4029 Hartford.

Silas Elizabeth O'Keefe, 3674 Blairs.

Nick S. Angelis, 5644 Olive St., St. Louis.

Dr. Walter A. Kreuter, 4164 Harrison.

Myrtle A. Young, 4029 Hartford.

Jos. Pinares, Vara, 4222 Cook.

John E. Hartman, 4222 Cook.

Maurice Ripley Chamber, 709 W. 18th.

Ruth Elvira Brooks, 1894 Bell.

Hannah More, 1901A S. Jefferson.

George Dunlack, 888 S. 12th.

George Miller, 2705 S. Broadway.

Rose Harris, 4611 Alaska.

William A. Spratt, 3501 Morganford.

Lawrence S. Levy, Memphis, Tenn.

Carol Davis, 3298 Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellen Eigenthal, Crescent, Mo.

BIRTHS RECORDED.

C. and H. Hogan, 3005 Highland; boy.

W. and B. Cory, 1911 Union; boy.

A. and B. Novak, 1845 S. 11th; boy.

A. and K. Kosky, 1839 Menard; boy.

W. and R. Kuskinie, 2600A S. Jefferson; boy.

J. and A. Margolin, 4231 Argyle; boy.

R. and R. Goodman, 4521 Blairs; girl.

P. and F. Lambeth, 3550A Easton; boy.

F. and R. Bryan, 2209 Chouteau; boy.

E. and L. Westerbeck, 2020 Green; boy.

K. and N. Kandor, Walnut Hill; boy.

J. and C. Stamm, 2115 Utah; boy.

G. and E. Herzig, 6102 Faust; boy.

J. and A. Olmstead, 4224 Main; girl.

J. and A. Collier, 512 Main; girl.

W. and L. Bagley, 350 N. Taylor; girl.

J. and A. Smith, 4007 S. 12th; girl.

J. and L. Brucker, 1028 S. 12th; girl.

W. and J. Franklin, 2120 Grand; girl.

E. and E. Guimer, 2000A Bailey; girl.

F. and M. McDunnell, 2700A Easton; girl.

BURIAL PERMITS.

W. Gruenwald, 200 S. 21st; accident.

F. Golden, 42, 12 Moore; intestinal obstruction.

W. Bright, 20, 2006 Sample; appendicitis.

W. and E. Schaeffer, 1000 S. 12th; heart disease.

M. McNulty, 300 North Michigan; heart disease.

J. Haywood, 40, 2026 Baldwin; nephritis.

A. Rose, 50, 2407 Pine; heart disease.

R. Schramm, 33, 2412 S. 11th; pneumonia.

A. Anderson, 62, 2022 Clark; apoplexy.

J. and A. McGuire, 2008 Hamilton; colitis.

G. Britton, 21, 2025 Montgomery; nephritis.

W. and E. McDaniel, 2700A Easton; heart disease.

THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN

ROTOGRAVURES

Showing the Magnitude of the Operations.

SMALL TRADES RECORDED IN LOCAL MARKET

Laclede Gas Preferred Stock
Sells at \$91.50; Railways
Issues Easier.

New York Stock Quotations
Reported daily for the New York Stock Exchange by G. H. Walker & Co., 307 North Dearborn Street, NEW YORK, July 10.

STOCKS. Sales Open High Low Close

Alaska Gold 1,500 71 1/2 71 1/2 70 71 1/2

Amal. Copper 5,700 47 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2

Am. Can. com 12,000 45 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2

Am. Can. pfd 100 100

Am. Cotton Oil 200 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2

Am. Loco. com 2,100 44 1/2 44 1/2 44 1/2 44 1/2

Am. Sm. com 6,000 75 1/2 75 1/2 75 1/2 75 1/2

Am. Tobacco 200 22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2

Am. Trust 2,000 99 99 99 99 99

Atch. com 2,000 99 99 99 99 99

B. & M. com 1,000 100 100 100 100 100

B. & T. com 1,000 100 100 100 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T. pfd 100 100

B. & T

WHERE Shall I GO THIS SUMMER?

PAGE 1 SUNDAY'S BIG REAL ESTATE AND WANT DIRECTORY

See the RESORTS and Country Board Ads

HOW COOL
WAS IT IN ST. LOUIS AT
NOON?

July 1912 1913 1914 1915.
1. 88 86 86 85
2. 88 88 88 88
3. 88 88 88 88
4. 88 88 88 88
5. 88 88 88 88
6. 88 88 88 88
7. 88 88 88 88
8. 87 85 85 85
9. 85 85 85 85
10. 78 78 78 78
11. 78 78 78 78
12. 78 78 78 78
13. 78 78 78 78
14. 78 78 78 78
15. 78 78 78 78
16. 78 78 78 78
17. 78 78 78 78
18. 78 78 78 78
19. 78 78 78 78
20. 78 78 78 78

SPICE OF LIFE.
Barber Offer.—Speaking of blood sports, which were noted at the Orpheum Theater program, Denver, carries this ad: "Want to kill you with pleasure." Columbia Laundry do the work." New York Tribune.

The Secret of Success
in life is for a man to be ready for his opportunity when it comes.—Nathan Strauss.

Is your opportunity here in these columns? If so, why not try a 3-time ad—results almost certain for you. Money runs on large inserted ads.

CALL UP THE POST-DISPATCH
6600 Olive or Central
"Publicity, Progress, Profits!"

RESORTS and
Country Board

BUNGALOW—Completely furnished; 9 room, new modern bungalow; overlooking St. Louis; fine grounds; screened porch; 2 baths; large fire place; fine furniture; all round; \$1,200. Rent \$100. Present. Will call.

SPEND YOUR VACATION AT LAKESIDE HOTEL—Lakeside, La., on Lake Michigan. Boating, fishing, dancing every Sunday; best home cooking.

KINNICKINNICK BLDG.—E. G. Mason, prop. 16th and Locust.

SQUICKELL INN—Brevardton, N. C., group of 1000 rooms; Mrs. B. W. Trantham, prop.

CHURCH NOTICES.

SALEM METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—corner of Locust & Franklin, one-half mile south at 9 o'clock.

AT 10:30 a. m. a special rally day service.

Dr. Otto Wilke of Pleasant Hill, will preside over the rally, the presentation of the certificates. Every one welcome. H. J. Dierck's pastor.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—corner of Locust & Franklin, Rev. W. C. Shupp, pastor. Dr. W. C. Shupp will give report of Atlantic City convention. And Dr. W. C. Shupp, pastor, will preach at 8 a. m.; sub-school "Christ or Barbados." Sunday school at 8 a. m.; Epworth League at 8 p. m. All visitors welcome.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Subject of lesson sermon at each meeting. Golden text, 1 Corinthians 10, 17.

First Church, King's highway and Webster Place, 6th and 5th.

Open daily from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.

Sunday afternoon, 4 to 5 p. m. Russell Avenue, 16th and Locust.

FUNERAL SERVICE Sunday, July 12, at 2 p. m. from the family residence, 4611 Main, St. Louis.

Funeral from residence, 2nd Kalb street, Monday, July 13, at 8:30 a. m.

Funeral Hall, Recital Hall, Princess Building, Grand and Olive, 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. downtown reading rooms, suite 1993 Railway Exchange Building, open daily except Sunday and holidays. All are welcome.

Wednesday evening testimony meeting at each church at 8 o'clock.

(c) DEATHS

Death notices, first 8 lines or less, \$1; each extra line 15¢; memorials, etc., \$2 per line.

BAILEY—Entered into rest on Friday, July 10, 1915, at 11:30 a. m., Mrs. John (nee Thompson) mother of Mrs. Ida B. Bunte and Clarence M. Bailey, and our dear mother-in-law and grandmother.

Funeral on Monday, July 12, at 2 p. m. from the Chapel of the George Krieger Home, Underwood Co., 4102 Manchester Avenue, New St. Louis.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Deceased was a member of Chouteau Club No. 354, P. H. Hamlin and Macon (Mo.) papers please copy.

(c) BLACKIE—Entered into rest on Friday, July 10, 1915, at 5:30 p. m., Annie Blackie, widow of Clara (nee Voits), Tillie, Anna and George Blackie, and our dear grandmother, aged 63 years.

Funeral on Monday, July 12, at 2 p. m. from the family residence, 4611 Main, St. Louis.

Funeral from residence, 2nd Kalb street, Monday, July 12, at 8:30 a. m.

Funeral Hall, Recital Hall, Princess Building, Grand and Olive, 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. downtown reading rooms, suite 1993 Railway Exchange Building, open daily except Sunday and holidays. All are welcome.

Wednesday evening testimony meeting at each church at 8 o'clock.

(c) CEMETERIES

VALHALLA The Perpetual Care Cemetery

Phone: Olive 4480, Central 2498, Office: Suite 101, McCormick Bank Bldg.

LOST and FOUND

Solid agate, 10c line, minimum 20c.

Lost articles sometimes are never found; often they are recovered, but when picked up by honest persons they will get back to the owner if advertised in this column. Phone your ad.

LOST

BOOK—Lost, Thursday evening, near music stand, Forest Park book containing Midway, reward. C. C. Ziegler, 1932 Broadway.

BLACKIE—Lost, on Saturday evening, in Rockwood Park, child's white envelope. Chain of Rocks, child's white envelope. Frank Miller, 2026 Forest.

BREASTPIN—Lost, half moon, Page and Whitter, to Finney or Fader car, reward.

CUFF BUTTON—Lost: set with small diamonds; return to Miss S. 3211 Grant.

DIAMOND STUD—Lost, near Normandy rd., Forest Park, reward. C. C. Ziegler, 1932 Broadway.

FEATHER—If finder of lost diary finished reading it, owner appreciate return. Box C-119, Post-Dispatch.

FOOTWEAR—Lost, bunch of stockings, on unnumbered references. Box X-225, Post-Dispatch.

HOUSEKEEPER—Sister, to married couple, to work as housekeeper, man around.

HOUSEKEEPER—Sister, for housekeeping, or housework, by woman with a child. Call 3214 Olive st.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wants piano playing, ticket selling in obscure show. 3000 Washington.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young widow, Mrs. G. G. Ernst, lost diary, return to Mrs. Robin Wise, dear sister of Frank Miller and our dear mother-in-law and grandmother, in her seventy-sixth year.

Funeral Monday, July 12, at 8:30 a. m.

Funeral from residence, 2nd Kalb street, Monday, July 12, at 8:30 a. m. from family residence, 1817 Woodruff avenue, St. Louis County.

Funeral from residence, 2nd Kalb street, Monday, July 12, at 8:30 a. m. from family residence, 1817 Woodruff avenue, St. Louis County.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Grafton, of Northfield, Minn., at 10 a. m. on Monday, July 12, at 2 p. m. to St. Peter's Cemetery.

HOGAN—Entered into rest on Friday, July 10, 1915, at 6:30 a. m., Barbara Hogan (nee Kraus), widow of Joseph Hogan, son of Peter H. Joseph, George and Lucy Hogan, Mrs. William Court and our dear grandmother.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Court, 2406 Grace avenue, today (Saturday, July 11, 1915), at 10 a. m. to St. Leo's Catholic Cemetery.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Grafton, of Northfield, Minn., at 10 a. m. on Monday, July 12, at 2 p. m. to St. Peter's Cemetery.

HOGAN—Entered into rest on Friday, July 10, 1915, at 6:30 a. m., Barbara Hogan (nee Kraus), widow of Joseph Hogan, son of Peter H. Joseph, George and Lucy Hogan, Mrs. William Court and our dear grandmother.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Court, 2406 Grace avenue, today (Saturday, July 11, 1915), at 10 a. m. to St. Leo's Catholic Cemetery.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Grafton, of Northfield, Minn., at 10 a. m. on Monday, July 12, at 2 p. m. to St. Peter's Cemetery.

HOGAN—Entered into rest on Friday, July 10, 1915, at 6:30 a. m., Barbara Hogan (nee Kraus), widow of Joseph Hogan, son of Peter H. Joseph, George and Lucy Hogan, Mrs. William Court and our dear grandmother.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Court, 2406 Grace avenue, today (Saturday, July 11, 1915), at 10 a. m. to St. Leo's Catholic Cemetery.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Grafton, of Northfield, Minn., at 10 a. m. on Monday, July 12, at 2 p. m. to St. Peter's Cemetery.

HOGAN—Entered into rest on Friday, July 10, 1915, at 6:30 a. m., Barbara Hogan (nee Kraus), widow of Joseph Hogan, son of Peter H. Joseph, George and Lucy Hogan, Mrs. William Court and our dear grandmother.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Court, 2406 Grace avenue, today (Saturday, July 11, 1915), at 10 a. m. to St. Leo's Catholic Cemetery.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Grafton, of Northfield, Minn., at 10 a. m. on Monday, July 12, at 2 p. m. to St. Peter's Cemetery.

HOGAN—Entered into rest on Friday, July 10, 1915, at 6:30 a. m., Barbara Hogan (nee Kraus), widow of Joseph Hogan, son of Peter H. Joseph, George and Lucy Hogan, Mrs. William Court and our dear grandmother.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Court, 2406 Grace avenue, today (Saturday, July 11, 1915), at 10 a. m. to St. Leo's Catholic Cemetery.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Grafton, of Northfield, Minn., at 10 a. m. on Monday, July 12, at 2 p. m. to St. Peter's Cemetery.

HOGAN—Entered into rest on Friday, July 10, 1915, at 6:30 a. m., Barbara Hogan (nee Kraus), widow of Joseph Hogan, son of Peter H. Joseph, George and Lucy Hogan, Mrs. William Court and our dear grandmother.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Court, 2406 Grace avenue, today (Saturday, July 11, 1915), at 10 a. m. to St. Leo's Catholic Cemetery.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Grafton, of Northfield, Minn., at 10 a. m. on Monday, July 12, at 2 p. m. to St. Peter's Cemetery.

HOGAN—Entered into rest on Friday, July 10, 1915, at 6:30 a. m., Barbara Hogan (nee Kraus), widow of Joseph Hogan, son of Peter H. Joseph, George and Lucy Hogan, Mrs. William Court and our dear grandmother.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Court, 2406 Grace avenue, today (Saturday, July 11, 1915), at 10 a. m. to St. Leo's Catholic Cemetery.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Grafton, of Northfield, Minn., at 10 a. m. on Monday, July 12, at 2 p. m. to St. Peter's Cemetery.

HOGAN—Entered into rest on Friday, July 10, 1915, at 6:30 a. m., Barbara Hogan (nee Kraus), widow of Joseph Hogan, son of Peter H. Joseph, George and Lucy Hogan, Mrs. William Court and our dear grandmother.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Court, 2406 Grace avenue, today (Saturday, July 11, 1915), at 10 a. m. to St. Leo's Catholic Cemetery.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Grafton, of Northfield, Minn., at 10 a. m. on Monday, July 12, at 2 p. m. to St. Peter's Cemetery.

HOGAN—Entered into rest on Friday, July 10, 1915, at 6:30 a. m., Barbara Hogan (nee Kraus), widow of Joseph Hogan, son of Peter H. Joseph, George and Lucy Hogan, Mrs. William Court and our dear grandmother.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Court, 2406 Grace avenue, today (Saturday, July 11, 1915), at 10 a. m. to St. Leo's Catholic Cemetery.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Grafton, of Northfield, Minn., at 10 a. m. on Monday, July 12, at 2 p. m. to St. Peter's Cemetery.

HOGAN—Entered into rest on Friday, July 10, 1915, at 6:30 a. m., Barbara Hogan (nee Kraus), widow of Joseph Hogan, son of Peter H. Joseph, George and Lucy Hogan, Mrs. William Court and our dear grandmother.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Court, 2406 Grace avenue, today (Saturday, July 11, 1915), at 10 a. m. to St. Leo's Catholic Cemetery.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Grafton, of Northfield, Minn., at 10 a. m. on Monday, July 12, at 2 p. m. to St. Peter's Cemetery.

HOGAN—Entered into rest on Friday, July 10, 1915, at 6:30 a. m., Barbara Hogan (nee Kraus), widow of Joseph Hogan, son of Peter H. Joseph, George and Lucy Hogan, Mrs. William Court and our dear grandmother.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Court, 2406 Grace avenue, today (Saturday, July 11, 1915), at 10 a. m. to St. Leo's Catholic Cemetery.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Grafton, of Northfield, Minn., at 10 a. m. on Monday, July 12, at 2 p. m. to St. Peter's Cemetery.

HOGAN—Entered into rest on Friday, July 10, 1915, at 6:30 a. m., Barbara Hogan (nee Kraus), widow of Joseph Hogan, son of Peter H. Joseph, George and Lucy Hogan, Mrs. William Court and our dear grandmother.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Court, 2406 Grace avenue, today (Saturday, July 11, 1915), at 10 a. m. to St. Leo's Catholic Cemetery.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Grafton, of Northfield, Minn., at 10 a. m. on Monday, July 12, at 2 p. m. to St. Peter's Cemetery.

HOGAN—Entered into rest on Friday, July 10, 1915, at 6:30 a. m., Barbara Hogan (nee Kraus), widow of Joseph Hogan, son of Peter H. Joseph, George and Lucy Hogan, Mrs. William Court and our dear grandmother.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Court, 2406 Grace avenue, today (Saturday, July 11, 1915), at 10 a. m. to St. Leo's Catholic Cemetery.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Grafton, of Northfield, Minn., at 10 a. m. on Monday, July 12, at 2 p. m. to St. Peter's Cemetery.

HOGAN—Entered into rest on Friday, July 10, 1915, at 6:30 a. m., Barbara Hogan (nee Kraus), widow of Joseph Hogan, son of Peter H. Joseph, George and Lucy Hogan, Mrs. William Court and our dear grandmother.

Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Court, 2406 Grace avenue, today (Saturday, July 11, 1915), at 10 a. m. to St. Leo's Catholic Cemetery.

*The Jarr Family*Written for the Post-Dispatch
By Roy L. McCardell.

Mr. Jarr Discovers That Whiskers Are a New Form of Crime Detector.

"Now that's what I call an ideal couple!" said Mrs. Jarr. "Mrs. Tushington departed after a formal call." "What do you think of them?" "I think the dame has too much to say!" snorted Mr. Jarr, "and as for her husband, he's a dub. I never saw a man who wore those bushy whiskers that was any good."

"You mustn't talk like that," said Mrs. Jarr. "Mrs. Tushington is famous for her labors in behalf of temperance; she is the head of the anti-slave crusade, and had her name in the papers time and time again for her work to prevent the re-establishment of the canteen in the army, or drink in the officers' mess."

"Did she ever drink or smoke?" asked Mr. Jarr.

"Certainly not!" said Mrs. Jarr. "Did her husband?" asked Mr. Jarr.

"He may have," said Mrs. Jarr. "That's why she makes him wear a beard."

"That's a new one on me," said Mr. Jarr. "What has a beard to do with the guy life?"

"Do not know that I should speak about it," said Mrs. Jarr. "But as she makes everybody in confidence I may as well. Her husband used to be a wretch!"

"He's one yet, if I ever saw one," said Mr. Jarr.

"Oh, no, he's different now, since she makes him wear a full beard," said Mrs. Jarr. "He actually used to drink and smoke, but at that time has done so since, but she tell it on him now. Did you notice how she looked at him when I served coffee and he wouldn't take any?"

"I didn't pay any attention to it," said Mr. Jarr. "But what of it?"

"Well," said Mrs. Jarr. "Mrs. Tushington believes that a fondness for coffee betokens a fondness for stimulants."

"Because?" asked Mr. Jarr.

"Well, because when he craves for coffee it is a sign he wants to smoke, and when he wants to smoke it means he is succumbing to the temptation to drink again. She told me all about it," said Mrs. Jarr.

"Was he a hard drinker?" asked Mr. Jarr.

"No. I do not believe he was, but he seemed to enjoy it, and so Mrs. Tushington made him give up both coffee and cigarettes but he deceived her, and then she made him raise a beard."

"Is a beard a moral bulwark?"

"Not exactly," replied Mrs. Jarr. "And I suppose you have noticed how she looks him."

"Missed that, too, but what has her affection for him to do with his former dissipation?"

"Oh, well, you can never trust a man," said Mrs. Jarr. "And the great sorrow of her life is that he will drink or smoke if she doesn't watch him. And if a man has been smoking, who wears a beard, his wife can detect it when she kisses him. So if she finds he has been smoking she knows he hasn't been drinking."

"Well, she has Mr. Jarr lashed to the mast, then," said Mr. Jarr, with a grin.

"I don't know; he has a severe cold and she is very bitter about it."

"A man can't help having a cold and why should she be bitter?" asked Mr. Jarr.

"She isn't sure it's a cold," said Mrs. Jarr. "She thinks he's only pretending he has a cold, and he is constantly taking medicine with menthol in it, and when he does that she can't tell if he has been smoking. All men are liars."

"What do the women marry them for, then?" inquired Mr. Jarr. "And when they do, why don't they let them smoke?"

"And drink, if they want to, and stay out night after night if they want to?" asked Mrs. Jarr bitterly.

"But I'm on the water wagon," said Mr. Jarr, "and if that's the way you feel about it I'll wear whiskers, too, and look like Mr. Tushington."

"Oh, you needn't do that!" cried Mrs. Jarr quickly. "I like you smooth-faced best."

"Huh," said Mr. Jarr to himself, "whiskers as a crime detector is a new one on me. But, then, so is menthol. You can't keep a squirrel on the ground."

"What are you saying?" asked Mrs. Jarr.

"Nothing, only there are some people in the world," replied Mr. Jarr.

Don't Ever Let Anyone Tell You This as a New One

"W H E R E ' S Mrs. Smith?"
"Gone to the mountains
With the summer, for a change."
"Smith with her?"

"Oh, no. While Mrs. Smith is away for a change, Smith had to stay home and work for the change."

"What are you saying?" asked Mrs. Jarr.

"Nothing, only there are some people in the world," replied Mr. Jarr.

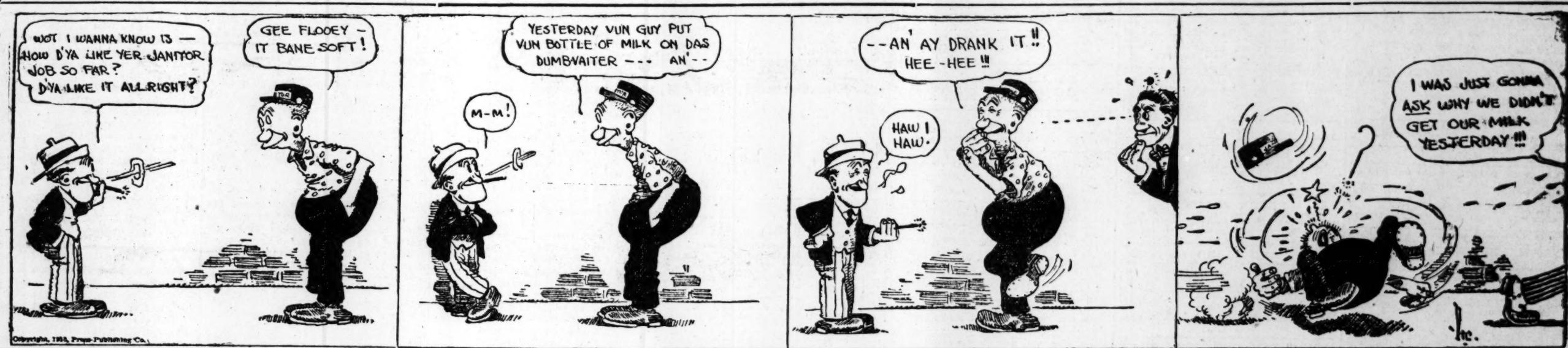
S'MATTER POP?



No Wonder Uncle Si Wouldn't Let Him Fish!

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
By C. M. PAYNE.

Get Up, Axel! No Use of Crying Over Spilt Milk or Any Sort of Milk!

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
By VIC.

The Suburban Handicap



Double Pay.

LOOK here, waiter. Eighty cents is an outrageous price for a portion of asparagus."

"Yes, sir, but you see, sir, we're putting on a very expensive cabaret show, and—"

"I know all about the cabaret show. I paid for that with the soup."

Commuter.

DON'T you find suburban life a trifle slow? What do you do to pass the evenings away?"

"We don't have any evenings. By the time I get home and eat my dinner it's time to go to bed."

Converted.

JAMES," said the druggist to his assistant, "there's a man out in front who wants me to recommend a good hair tonic. Will you attend to him, please. I've just been to hear a Billy Sunday preach, and I'm trying to lead a better life."

None Left.

THE last time I saw you, you were talking of buying a farm."

"Yes, but I had to give that idea up, because the farms have been turned into golf links."

Stable.

Is he a steady young man?" asked the girl's mother.

"I think he is, mother," replied the girl. "At least, he has a very good balance at the bank."

never spoken a cross word to him, we're so polite we look off to one side to keep him from seeing us giggling in our sleeve, as you might say.—Macon Telegraph.

Many a man who has indulged in free speech regrets afterward that he didn't snub his tongue.

May a small man squeal?" asks an exchange. "Why not? An end seat hog sometimes does.—Deseret News.

Hits From Sharp Wits

Arrival of the Piece Delegates.



"Take Her, My Boy, Take Her, and May You Live Happily"

YOUNG man," inquired his father sternly, "will you give her a home like the one she has been used to?"

"No," replied the truthful suitor, "there will be no grumpy father to come home and make everyone miserable by his kicking over trifles and at matters in general. There will be no mother to scold her from morning to night for wasting time, merely because she wants to be neat. There will be no big brother to abuse her for not doing his part of housework, nor no little brother to make enough noise to drive her crazy when her head aches. There won't be any younger sister to insist on reading some trashy novel while she does all the work. She will not have with me a home like she has been used to, nor if I can help it."

Waiting for Warm Weather.

LOOP here, Mose! I thought you were going to be baptized into the Baptist church?"

"Yaaah, sah, I is. But I done been sprinkled into de 'Piscopal till de sunnen comes."

Show a Good Front

By Having Your Building Cleaned

by
WHITE SAND BLAST &
TUCKPOINTING CO.

JOHN J. WHITE, Pres.

OFFICE: 1116 Locust St.
Olive 3416
Cen. 2998.

RESIDENCE:
4123 Morgan St.
Lindell 2421
Del. 18172.

Cleaners of Brick and Stone Buildings. Natural Color Restored.

A Quick Punch.

THE daily penicile game in the smoker was going on as usual when suddenly one of the commuters jumped to his feet and yelled whoo for the newsboy.

"Give us a new deck of cards, quick," he cried when the boy ran his summons. "The conductor just punched the ace of diamonds instead of my commutation ticket."

Not Likely.

A CURIOUS thing happened to me this morning," began the man who always told long-winded stories.

"Did somebody stop to listen to one of your yarns?" inquired the other, reaching for his hat.

The Hurtful Truth.

GEORGE, how do you like the new shade I've had my hair done?"

"Well, my dear," George began, "to tell you the truth—"

"Stop right there, George," his wife interrupted. "Stop right where you are. When you begin like that I don't want to hear you."—Washington Post.

If you are drinking soup at a swell

doings and somebody kicks you on the shin and the lady just across the

feast board looks like it wasn't her, how

are you going to find out who did it?"—Macon Telegraph.

Rarely Seen.

SENATOR WILLIAMS began a toast at a wedding with a remark:

"I have seen girls so timid and shrinking that they were afraid to go bathing

for fear they might drown, afraid to go rowing for fear the boat might upset,

afraid to go driving for fear the horse would run off, and afraid to help with the housework for fear of injuring them

internally, but I never yet saw a girl who was afraid to get married."

Many a man of few words may have learned the art at home, if he married.—Albany Journal.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and A FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrup," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. J. W. Dinsdale, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children."

Dr. Alexander E. Miatte, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "I have frequently prescribed your Castoria and have found it a reliable and pleasant remedy for children."

Dr. Agnes V. Swetland, of Omaha, Nebr., says: "Your Castoria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend."

Dr. J. A. McClellan, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I have frequently prescribed your Castoria for children and always got good results. In fact I use Castoria for my own children."

Dr. J. W. Allen, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I heartily endorse your Castoria. I have frequently prescribed it in my medical practice, and have always found it to do all that is claimed for it."

Dr. C. H. Glidden, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "My experience as a practitioner with your Castoria has been highly satisfactory, and I consider it an excellent remedy for the young."

Dr. H. D. Benner, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children for years past with the most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy."

Dr. J. A. Boarman, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."

Dr. J. J. Mackay, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I consider your Castoria an excellent preparation for children, being composed of reliable medicines and pleasant to the taste. A good remedy for all disturbances of the digestive organs."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

